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Paetry.

SILENCE IN HEAVEN.

Come, Holy Guost; the Lamb has broke The hidden Scripture's seals; Yet from the throne, no thunders woke No golden trumpet peals: Mysterious rest of light represt, As when the day was won, The sun stood still on Gibeon's hill, The moon at Ajalon. 'Tis silence still in all the Heaven Above, below, around; The Angels with the trumpets seven Who stand prepared to sound; The saints before the golden shrine, The river by the tree: And where the pictured harps recline Upon the g'assy sea.

So fainting and so few;
Lift! lift your hands—the Angel stands With incense lit for you;
Those prayers shall be a cloudy sea
From myriad censers hurled;

Earth's utmost space your meeting-place, Your Upper room the world.

Theology and Eriticism.

For The Messenger. AT THE RIGHT HAND OF GOD.

The formula common to all the books of the New Testament, which represents our Lord's exaltation, is: Sitteth at the right hand of God; a formula derived from the law of an oriental monarch, who assigus the seat on the right of his throne to the man, whom he clothes with dignity, archority and power next to himself. Under this image our Lord expresses His position in the feaven of heavens. In His elation to the Father, He possesses and exercises all power. In His relation to Ais spiritua/kingdom, and to the universe, He is Had over all

things unto the Church.

The expression carries in self the reflection of thirds human and arthly; but its interior meaning is transacient and heavenly. A supernatural realignfinitely more substantial and significant than a visible throne or a royal custom revealed and taught in earthly imager, If in contemplating our Lord's exalta, we think exclusiv mainly of dexternal custom reflected by the letter cannot avoid forming a superficial, pand unscriptural conception of endent dignity. If, for this reason, we wiss wholly from our minds the image ared by our Lord Himself, in teaching the ty of His mediatorial dignity, presuming we can discover forms of faith and teching, which shall express transcendent ath more fully and rationally, we shall err an opposite direction. We shall lose aght of the Scriptural distinction between the Father and the Son in the realm of glory; and our conception of Christ's lordship, His intercession and mediatorial government of His kingdom and of the world, will become indefinite and vague. Recognizing the propriety of the imagery, the eye of faith must penetrate through the rich formula into its spiritual substance, and discern the richer spiritual truth herein addressing

The transcendent reality represented by this formula, is by our Lord and His apos tles, taught in other and less figurative language. Says Christ: "The Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgment unto the Son: that all men should honor the Son, even as they honor the Father. He that honoreth not the Son, honoreth not the Father which hath sent Him." Again: " As the Father hath life in Himself, so hath He given to the Son to have life in Himself; and hath given Him authority to execute judgment also, because He is the Son of man." (Jno. v. 22-27.) More comprehensive still are the words of our Lord, which express the ground of the apostolic commission: "All power is given unto Me in heaven and on earth." These few short words teach His absolute authority. He has all power; power without limit as to extent or might, a truth which our Lord teaches in other places, when He says: " All things are delivered unto Me of my Father; all things that the Father hath are mine." All power in this absolute sense Jesus has in heaven and on earth. Heaven and earth designate two worlds, the uncreated and the created, the spiritual and the natural. Earth comprehends the universal whole of the cosmos, as regards its original law and true teleology, and as regards the disorganization and confusion brought about by the presence of evil. Earth thus takes in the entire scope of the mundane economy, including Satan and his kingdom of evil spirits. Heaven designates the divine and eternal world, the supermundane realm, as contradistinguished from the whole creation. He is absolute truth and goodness in the sphere of eternal life, and in the communion of love. In heaven and on earth He, the Son of man, has all power. Yet there is an intensity; a manifoldness and realness of meaning in the figure: Sitteth at the right hand of God, which no general terms employed by Scrip-

This supreme dignity the New Testament represents as belonging to the Son of man. In man's nature the Redeemer lived on earth and offered Himself a sacrifice for sin in man's nature He rose from the dead and ascended to heaven; and it is in true manhood that He possesses all power in heaven and on earth. The manhood of Christ assumed by the mystery of onception and birth into vital union with the Son of God, is by virtue of His personal oneness, exalted above all heavens and sitteth at the right hand of God. The is the burden of Christ's teaching, especially as recorded by St. John. It is the buren too of St. Paul's argument as it appers in all his epistles. He and all the wriers of the New Testament put emphase most explicitly on this new fact in the history of revelation, that man, one with God in the person of Jesus, is glorified in heaven, being seated on the mediatorial throne of all worlds. The one thus exalted into the realm of eternal glory is touched with the feeling of our infirmities, inasmuch as He, when on earth, was in all points tempted like as we are. He, possessing all power in heaven, by virtue of His actual experience in the flesh, sympathizes with us, who are struggling in the midst of the conflict, and filling up that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ.

less also God in man in heaven. The union is deemed to call for their too frquent recur-God in man on earth, the Mediator, is no indissoluble and eternal. That exaltation, that rence, and in any event, since hey are of a rence, and in any event, since hey are of a rence, and in any event, since hey are of a rence, and in any event, since hey are of a supreme authority, fulfills the original destiny of human nature. The historical Christ portrayed in the Gospels is the ideal of manhood in the present world. Christ glorified, possessing all power in heaven and on earth. is the ideal of manhood in the world to come. Faith lays hold of two stages in the development of the same incarnate One; and theological thought must follow, walking in the footsteps of faith. As in the doctrine concerning the historical Christ, we must lay stress on the truth, that He is God manifest in the flesh; so in the doctrine concerning Christ at the right hand of God, we must lay stress on the truth that He in the glory of the Father is true Man. E. V. G.

WE cannot skip the seasons of our education. We cannot hasten the ripeness and the sweetness by a single day, nor dispense with one night's nipping frost, nor one week's blighting east wind .- F. W. Robertson.

Communications.

For The Messenger. COMMENCEMENT THOUGHTS.

SOME MATTERS FOR FRANKLIN AND MAR SHALL ALUMNI TO CONSIDER.

In an article published in College Days, for June, 1879, issued immediately after the last Commencement of Franklin and Marshall College, I endeavored to present some ideas that seemed to me to merit the attention of the alumni, especially in connection with their practical interest in the popularity and success of the annual Commencements.

That success is to be measured, as well by the showing which the College makes before the public and the interest and affection it awakens in the alumni, as by the satisfaction the Commencement season affords the baccalaureate and under-graduate.

Keeping in view all of these considerations certain improvements have been suggested in the arrangement of exercises, which it had been the purpose to discuss during the College year now closing, had not various circumstances interrupted such discussion. I renew them here, with a view of calling the attention of the alumni to them and of asking from them at their next annual meeting, such notice of them as may result in well digested action, on their part, to aid the students and faculty in making Commencement a season of greater interest to the Alumni. and hence of greater usefulness to the insti-

1. "ADVERTISING" COMMENCEMENT. systematic arrangement should be made by which for months before the event, the alumni, old students, friends and patrons of the college, could be advised early and repeatedly of the programme for the week and its special attractions. The alumni especially, should be reached by and message individually, and the whole timely advised the public should be timely advised the public of the college, or person likely decome a student, or to influence students in coming hither, ought to be thus reached by special invitation and advice, and it should be accompanied by an order for an excursion ticket. panied by an order for an excursion ticket, so that every advantage and facility be afforded him or her to come on. During and after commencement week, a report of its exercises should be carefully prepared and promptly forwarded to every paper in the country which notes commencements—the reports being in each case adapted to the respective journals. spective journals.

2. THE SELECTION OF ORATORS.—Care should be had to select men of deservedly
"popular" parts for the biennial and alumni
orations. For biennial orator the society
having the selection should make earnest and prompt effort to secure a man—a scholar of course—of extended reputation, whose name will be a "card," and whose presence will add to the interest of the week, bringing many on as early as Tuesday svening to hear him. He ought always to be selected outside of the Reformed Church and college community. Them have we with us always.

3. SOCIETY REUNIONS.—There ought to

be more frequent and regular reunions or "greetings" of the Diagnothian society. In or greetings" of the Diagnothia society. In fact, it ought to have such a general every alternate year, and the Gothea: "triennial" greeting ought to occur binnally, so as to fall in the years intermediate the Diagnotian reunions. The societies respectively should select the year in whihe either has the alumni and biennial orate, and, as the Diagnothians have these net year, 1880! Diagnothians have these not year, 1880 would be the proper time to begithe new plan. The entertainments might be rade less elabhandsomer, cheaper, and more legant celebration of these reunions can larranged to be held in Harbaugh Hall lining room, year after year, than anywher down town. It will be worth considering a this same connection, whether the reunes of the societies held in the halls yearlon Wednesday morning, could not be alished or be merged in these larger reunice so that the merged in these larger reunio, so that the hour now devoted to them cod be spared for the alumni society busies meeting,

which is always pressed for tire

4. CLASS REUNIONS.—The we should have a better system about es reunions, which now occur sporadicalland run by luck. Some classes have the every ten luck. Some classes have the every ten years, some seven, some fiveome never. If it were arranged that ever lass held a reunion every ten years, we will have, say, four reunions each commencent; the classmates would have ten years tice of the certainty of a reunion, and the would occur at just about the proper interv of such occasions. For example, in 188 here ought to be reunions of the classes of 871, 1861, 1851, and 1841.

5. ALUMNI DAY.—Wednes should be the permanent endowment of the College, us."

tion. The Alumni dinner should not be adjourned before 3 or 4 P. M., and the interval between that and the Alumni oration in the evening, ought to be set apart for class

reunions.
6. "CLASS DAY."—This would involve the elimination of the senior "class day" from Commencement week. "There is a growing feeling that this exercise of Commencement week, on the whole, adds nothing to its dignity or interest. There is much said and done that savors of buffonery, and whose wit is too coarse and common for and whose wit is too coarse and common for the occasion. We say this without any reand whose wit is too coarse and common for the occasion. We say this without any re-flection on the last class, whose efforts were fully up to the requirements of the occasion as precedents have defined them, but with a view of directing the attention of future classes, by more extended discussions of the subject hereafter, to the practicability of establishing a celebration that will combine literary features with a higher character of literary features with a higher character of genuine wit and refined burlesque." "If any such feature must occur during Commence-ment week—which, considering the numerous other engagements of the Seniors at that time, might, in our judgment, be obviated tit ought to be reformed in its present manner, and it should be the study of the present class to strike a new line, to get out of the old rut and plan a new departure. A delightful variation in our Commencement expensions. recises would be some athletic exhibition or trial of physical qualities, the development of which ought to be one feature of broad, liberal culture. Of this, too, more at another

7. A GRAND FINALE -Finally, the events of the week should culminate in some sort of a brilliant entertainment on Commencement night, to which all interest should look forward, and which should afford inducements for Commencement visitors to remain until the close of the exercises. A disposition to hurry away from town before the last day, has been manifested, especially of late years; and last year, owing to but one session on Commencement day, and the "breaking up" at noon, the attendance of strangers, trustees, old students, etc., was meagre on the final day. Scores had hurried away on Thursday morang, and the finale was flat, wherea there ought to have been a grand pyroteen nic outburst of festivities. The college huilding and buildings and grounds afford opportunitie buildings and grounds afford opportunities for a handsome evening entertainment and something like a formal farewell tendered by the Juniors—incoming Seniors—to the departing class, attended with a show of social state, would be a happy way to close the mack. week.

THE COMMENCEMENT DOWN TOWN.-In this same connection, it is earnestly to be considered by the trustees and faculty, whether the time has yet come for a complete transfer of all the college commencement ex-ercises to the campus. The old-time parade ercises to the campus. The old-time parade through the streets, headed by a brass band, excited a good deal of local enthusiasm and popular interest; the town was gayer during Commencement week than it is now-a-days; the occasion made more bustle on the streets, around the hotels, and it was a subject of greater importance to the community. With the constantly increasing body of alumni, this impression should have become more and more vivid. The observation of outsi-ders is to the contrary, and some of the most intelligent and public-spirited citizens of Lancaster, last year, scarcely knew Com-mencement was going on, though we had a very fine one.

very fine one. These and other changes that might be suggested, ought to be considered at the next alumni meeting, and if acceptable in part or whole, a working committee should be appointed to aid the faculty in promoting them. At present the professors have superadded to their ordinary labors, a press of social, literary and professional duties during Commencement week, which entitles them to relief rather than the imposition of new duties; but a cooperating committee of the alumni could largely aid them in greatly improving the character and popularity of the Commencement celebration. W. U. H.

Lancaster, Pa., May 7, 1880.

For The Messenger. MERCERSBURG COLLEGE.

Having been urged by so many to explain more in detail, the agency in which I am now engaged in behalf of Mercersburg College, I feel constrained to write the following article.

The two resolutions passed by the Potomac Synod, immediately relating to the matter in hand, are these :

" Resolved, That the Board of Regents be directed to employ an agent to canvass the territory of this Synod, for the purpose of raising funds for the immediate necessities of said College, and also for the further purpose of raising twenty thousand dollars for

emphatically Alumni day, as it is in part now. The entire forencon should be devoted to the meeting of the Alumni association. least possible expense.

"Resolved, The pastors and consistories in the bounds of this Synod be requested to cooperate with the agent thus sent out, and also with the Board of Regents, to carry out these instructions, and save the institution, and to secure the establishment of Mercersburg College for the educational work of this Synod, if possible."

This action of the Synod, in our judgment, was eminently wise. When it is borne in mind, that there is no other school for the education of the young, under the control of our Church, south of the Susquehanna, and that Mercersburg has long been an educa-tional centre for our Church, with a valuable property already in possession, and a school which has already gained a good reputation, what other action could the Synod take, unless it were determined to give up all efforts in the department of higher Christian education?

Besides the property, an endowment of twelve thousand dollars already gained, was at stake, and a legacy of fifteen thousand dollars soon to be available. To lose the control of the property, to render the endow-ment useless, and to defeat the intent of the legacy, on account of the small debt of twelve thousand dollars, seemed to the Synod to be

simply an extravagant folly. Most assuredly it would be; yet such must be the result, if the action of the Synod is not faithfully car-Now, that the action of the Synod might not be in vain, the President of the College reluctantly left the immediate duties of his post, and entered upon the hard task of an agent, two weeks after the meeting of Synod,

post, and entered upon the hard task of an agent, two weeks after the meeting of Synod, which passed the resolutions above quoted. But instead of being encouraged with the prospect, that the immediate necessities would be met, and that the endowment would steadily go forward, he has, after months of labor, only secured about two thousand five hundred dollars in small and scattered contributions. Often has he asked himself the question, Are there no men of wealth in the Church, who will come forward and place the College at Mercersburg on such a footing as shall reflect oredit upor the Synod, and further the noble and necessary work of Christian culture in our midst? Must an interest, capable of so much good, and so earnestly begun, and so diligently carried on, go down, and be among the things that were, and our whole property, the fruit of the pious heroism of our Fathers, now with God, be left to moulder or pass away from our control forever? God forbid. The work which the Synod asks the Church to do is not too large, much less imbid. The work which the Synou asks the Church to do is not too large, much less impossible. As the appointed agent, I appeal for the last time it may be, to the Christian liberality of the Synod. Help a cause which is doing good for the Church; which is making away sagrifice that reason or jusis making every sacrifice that reason or jus-tice can demand, and which will abundantly repay the generosity of those, who come to its support now in its trial and struggle. It its support now in its trial and struggle. It is needless to contrive plans; now this and now that, with the hope of accomplishing the result. No other plan is at all available or necessary, but this—viz., to give to the cause liberally and to your utmost, and the work is done.

E. E. Higber.

For the Messenger. THAT "PEACE-OFFERING" AGAIN.

There are some things that bear repetition without becoming stale or threadbare, and the peace-offering now in progress in the Reformed Church, is one that will bear and require reaping until the whole Church is fully aroused and interested in the grand scheme, and an offering obtained from every member. The grand key-note by which to accomplish that end, I think was struck by Rev. D. S. Fouse, in the Messenger of April 14th, followed by "Plain Man" in the issue of the 28th, where they propose that the Ministry lead off. Now, I propose that the Elders in the Church follow suit, and take up the strain. I, for one, though in very humble circumstances, pledge myself to pay five dollars at the next meeting of Classis, hoping that many of my brethren in office, who are blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, will feel constrained to give much more. Thus let the strain be prolonged. until the whole Church shall catch the sound, and join in the full chorus, until its harmonious sounds shall reverberate from hill to hill, throughout the length and breadth of our beloved Zion, the treasuries of our different benevolent operations filled, and the Reformed Church at one great and grand pull together, be lifted out of the mire, forever purged from the stigma of tardiness in church enterprise, true benevolence and vital piety. Let no more burning appeals be heard from our heroic and self-denying missionfrom our heroic and self-denying mission-aries on account of unfulfilled pledges by the Church, which an empty treasury cannot fulfill, or the Macedonian cry of many of our brethren in the West, "Come over and help us." An Elder of Lancaster Classis.

Family Reading.

TWO TEMPLES.

BY M. E. WINSLOW.

"Which temple ye ere."

Two temples God bath builded Him, His dwelling-place to be, The one is roofed with blue and gold And paved with earth and sea; Its pillars are the forest-shafts; Its organ-swell, the breeze; The echoes of its symphonies Float wide among the trees.

Within this temple's treasure-vault All gold and jewels lie, With every precious thought of God Inwrought in earth or sky; The hidden springs of life are there,
And nature's endless chain: Ten million myrlad clasping links, None falsely forged, or vain.

No center of barbaric pomp Attests the temple shrine No holiest of the holies; all Is perfect, all divine, Where priest and snowy acolyte Pour ceaseless praise and prayer; And the whole fane is flushed with light, For God is everywhere.

The other temple, poor and mean It seemeth unto me, Narrow and ruinous and low, And pitiful to see. Its floors and walls are stained with sin, Its chants are choked with tears, Around the broken shafts of hopes

Sweep the sad blasts of fears.

In other not forgotten years Foul spirits held their sway, And round its altar day and night Disported in their play;
And through the breach their entrance forced The tempest sad and drear Sweeps unresisted, and maintains A winter all the year.

Yet He whose purpose hidden lies Behind His loving will

Makes this His choice abiding-place, And loves and guards it still; Again He builds its altar-fires; His Spirit warm and free Breathes through its darkened corridors Fresh life and liberty.

Two temples! One to worship grand By bells of earth and air Is calling all created things For festal high and rare. The other, where the Christ abides, Sweet service day by day, With homely interchange of love, Doth in its ritual lay.

Two temples! Open eyes may see
God's glory everywhere,
And earthly ears may bear the bells
Proclaim it on the air;
But in the lowly and defiled,
Degraded and down-trod, To see and prize the temple still Is worthy of a God.

So we, while kneeling in the great, While serving in the small, Despise no temple's low estate, Since God hath builded all; But seek to open every heart By love, and faith, and prayer, That Christ may find His dwelling-place And temple everywhere.

-Christian Union.

SANDING THE AXLES.

A person who can help but little is sometimes able to hinder a great deal. It requires but little talent to stand in the way of each other's usefulness. It requires but small ability for a roguish boy standing by a machine, to sprinkle a little sand upon the oiled and polished axles on which the wheels revolved. It might be done easily, and quickly, and remain unobserved: but that sand, mingling with the lubricating oil, and being carried around on the axles, would decrease the speed, consume the power, cut the axles, injure the box, hinder the work, and derange and ruin the machine. If the boy was trying to introduce peb-bles or rocks into the machine, he would do less damage, for they would be observed and could be easily removed; but the mischief would come from introducing the sand, so fine that it makes its way everywhere, so small that no one would notice it.

There are men in the Church of Christ who never have shown great ability to plan or execute anything of importance. Their main forte seems to be sanding axles. They can get in the way of others; they can hinder, find fault, pervert and sow jealousy, dissension and suspicion, as invisibly and as effectually as a boy can sand the journals of a machine. No one suspects what they are doing; nor can any one fasten their misdeeds upon them, but the air grows thick with distrust, and work is hindered by secret contrivances and combinations; good men are burdened, disheartened and worn out; noble enterprises falter, fail, and are abandoned. Every one notices that things go hard,

behold, the axles are found covered with

sand.

It requires very little ability in a man to fill the position of sand thrower. Neither intelligence, talent, grace, nor godliness are absolutely necessary for this work. Conceit, envy, jealousy, sourness and meddlesomeness are sufficient qualifications under ordinary circumstances. It does not take much religion for a man to find fault; some men have been known to find fault who did not have any. It requires no long apprenticeship. any. It requires no long apprenticeship or great skill to throw sand on axles, a man who does not know enough to oil a machine properly, could sand it quite effectually

Here, for instance, is a church, where there are a few people who try to do some-thing, and a number who succeed in thing, and a number who succeed in doing nothing except grumble because what is done is not done in a different way. Here is a person who from love to the cause of God desires to labor earnestly, energetically, and effectually in the Master's work; but by the time he is under way, others who have not succeeded in accomplishing anything of importance, are ready to throw sand on his axles, and neutralize his efforts, until the workers are discouraged and the work abandoned; after which the sand throwers relapse into a condition of quietude. They have done what they sand throwers relapse into a condition of quietude. They have done what they could, which was simply to hinder others from doing anything, and now their song is, "I told you so; I knew that nothing would be done." Most churches have a surplus of these sand-throwers, who could be spared; and if in their place could be substituted a few of those men who oil the machinery, who lubricate instead of irritate, who feed the fires instead of throwing water upon them, and who are as ready to work as those sandstead of throwing water upon them, and who are as ready to work as those sand-throwers are to grumble, nobody would be damaged by the change. Better still would it be if some of these very men would cease throwing sand and begin pouring on oil. They might be a power for good, and men might thus be spared one of the grievous vexations of their lives.—Safequard. lives.—Safeguard.

TARGETS FOR LAUGHTER.

Thackeray, who was much more of a satirist than a cynic, said that one of the purposes for which laughter was invented was to "combat knaves and fools." The New York Post, in considering the field for a first-class humorous paper, gives a striking list of "things that ought to be laughed at in New York." The targets will do for other

cities:
"We see the pranks and vulgarities of the few rich; as fair game for the shafts of satire as can be found in the world. We see the pretence of liberty and the reality of tyranny in shameful local misgovernment. We see a generation of young Americans growing up to tion of young Americans growing up to imitate the follies and vices of a sickly and outworn European society. We see people living in grand houses for the sake of outside show, while pinching in food, in service, and in all that makes life comfortable or useful within. We see the wives of poor men going about in costumes that it would take a year of their husband's salary to pay for. We their husband's salary to pay for. We see Wall street men and other heavy 'operators' who are bankrupt, and who owe countless thousands, living in palaces, flaunting in showy carriages and consuming the very fat of the land. consuming the very fat of the land. We see young men of fortune with their arms akimbo, simpering in Fifth Avenue and club windows, and battering each other's skulls and shins in silly games, instead of trying to do their country that needed good which they have leisure and means, if not the brains, to bestow. We see foolish ma-trons and maidens, the wives and daughters, perhaps, of respectable tradesmen, striving and toadying to impose on the world by getting their names thrust into so called 'society journals,' under the head of 'fashionable intelligence.' We see men keeping yachts who do not pay the butcher and baker; slander pay the butcher and baker; slander more rife than when it provoked the sparkling yet bitter irony of Sheridan; lives and characters stuck all over with the stable, and made yener that alone holds up the retter to the stable, and made yener that alone holds up the retter to the stable, and made yener that alone holds up the retter to the stable, and made yener that alone holds up the retter to the stable, and made yener that alone holds up the retter to the stable, and made yener that alone holds up the retter to the stable, and made yener that alone holds up the retter to the stable and the stable a veneer that alone holds up the rotten wood behind; shams and pretence everywhere, leading astray alike the young and old, and destroying the sweetness and wholesomeness of life."

EARNESTNESS.

Earnestness does not always move with a clatter. Have you never known a man bustling and officious, clamorous and loud, but who did not weigh heavy after all ?- a thing very well understood by every one except just the man who might have profited by that piece of information. And have you never known a man quiet, unostentatious and faithful, and who was a perpetual blessing, a man deep-souled and true, whose memand that something hinders their progress, but no one seems to know what the trouble is, until that day comes for a general clearing up, and then, lo, and course; but when it is met and drowned seems and true, whose memory inspired on the subject of religion I never belittled him in or religion. I never belittled him in or religion. I never belittled him in or forsake us; that in the grasp of the trouble is, until that day comes for a general clearing up, and then, lo, and course; but when it is met and drowned reading a ew short verses of some-

by the majestic tides rolling in from the sea, there is silence on the hills. In the great tide there is the power of more than a hundred rivulets, yet its coming is almost as quiet as the celestial forces that bring it. The tide flows down stream, grows shallow, and again the empty chattering goes on. Things most potent, although demonstrative, as indeed they must be from their effects, are not necessarily noisy. A strong, earnest not necessarily noisy. A strong, earnest life need not make what some people are in the habit of calling "a fuss." It is better known by the lead that strikes, than by the bang of a gun which sends it.

THE CARPENTER'S CONFIDENCE.

Divine promises are as much facts as any real thing is that we see or know; and it is no presumption to trust them, and

be certain of them.

One of the workmen in a Glasgow ship-yard was quietly taking his "nooning" on the deck of a nearly finished vessel, when the foreman, or masterbuilder, of the ship, came along and stopped to talk with him.

The two hold a long conversation, and

The two held a long conversation, and both being serious men, it was natural that their theme should be a serious one. The foreman had a question to ask, and in the course of their talk he stated it as

"David, is it true, as they say of you, that you are sure you are a child of God, and certain of going to heaven?"

"It is true," said David. "I am as certain of these things as I am of anything in the world."

"Well," said the foreman, "that seems to me to be pretty bold. How any man while he is here on earth can be absolutely sure of heaven, is more than I absolutely sure of heaven, is more than I can understand. I never could feel it, much less dare to say it. I never took an active part as a Christian because I couldn't be certain that I was one. How you can is something I would like to find out. It will be worth something to be told, for I've begun to mistrust others as well as myself, and even to doubt whether there is any 'eternal life,' or any reality in religion at all."
"You was to doubt and he as

"You may cease to doubt, and be as sure as I am, sir," said David. "One goes from death to life as soon as he believes in Christ with a humble heart. Then it is more than believing. It is knowing. I know I have passed from death to life.

"Tell mehow you know?" The two men stood leaning against the ship's sile, as they talked, close to looked about him a moment, considering

"What is the breadth of this water-way?" he asked presently, pointing down to the timber through which the scupper-

hole had been channelled out.

Why fourteen inches, of course," said the foreman, surprised, and thinking he was suddenly changing the subject.
"Are you certain it's fourteen inches?"

said David.

"Perfectly certain."

"Yericcity certain."
"What makes you certain?"
"Why, I go by the book," (taking out of his pocket his memorandum of the plan and measurements of the ship). "Here it is right from headquarters, and all marked down."

"Just so," said David, "and there's where I get my assurance. I go by the Book, and the Book is right from headquarters. God loved the world so well hat he gave His Son I that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlaying life. That is what it says. So I just took God at His word. I believed, and now I know."—The Watchman

A MOTHER'S TRAINING.

There were six children in the house hold-three sons and three daughters. The mothe was a cheery, quiet, religious womat, thoroughly bound up in her househild. The husband was a resolute, deant, outspoken unbeliever. themselves merry with the Bible and religious ith before the children. The mothe seldom bore any part in the conversion. Not one of the children enterined the opinions of the father. Athey grew up, one after another came ato the church. The sons, especially, ere noted for their intelligent piety. I felt a great curiosity to know how irs. Long accomplished her know how its. Long accomplished her difficult tas—by what means she had neutralized he influence of her husband, and by she had led her entire flock into le fold of the Redeemer. I asked M. Long to give me some clue to herbethod. "Well," she said, "it is a set simple metter. "it is a ve simple matter. I never opposed n husband, never argued with him or disputed on the subject of religious I rever helicited him.

words over against the words of men. If the devil cast in the tares and went his way, might not the truth be as potent? And that's the whole of it."—Christian at Work.

HOME LIFE.

It was a precious characteristic of the olden times that the father was almost always to be found at home. He abode in the circle of his family, and was a priest of God at the same time. During the day he pursued his calling, and at evening was found among his own. There he exercised his priesthood. He brought up his children in the fear of the Lord. But where now are the fathers in the evening? We certainly can find always one family in four in which the father spends his evenings away from home. spends his evenings away from nome. He must spend some hours away from home; the quiet circle is not lively and diversified enough; he must be in society. More we will not say. But we will not conceal the fact that the father there have been decirated by family of their heat by deprives his family of their best friend, and the home of its orderly discipline. For if the father goes out, then will also the half-grown sons and daugh-For if the father goes out, then ters, and the mother also. At last, every one will go his own way.

SLANDER.

BY FRANCES S. OSGOOD

A whisper woke the air—
A soft, light tone and low,
Yet barb'd with shame and woe; Now, might it only perish there, Nor farther go.

Ah me! a quick and eager ear Caught up the little meaning sound, Another voice has breathed it clear, And so it wandered round From ear to lip, from lip to ear, Until it reached a gentle heart, And that—it broke.

Low as it seem'd to other ears, It came a thunder-crash to hers; That fragile girl, so fair and gay, That guileless girl, so pure and true.
'Tis said a lovely humming-bird That in a fragrant lily lay, And dream'd the summer morn away, Was kill'd but by the gun's report, Some idle boy had fired in sport. The very sound a death-blow came.

And thus her happy heart, that beat With love and hope so fast and sweet. (Shrined in its lily too-For who the maid that knew Of her young form and face?) When first that word Her light heart heard It flutter'd, like the frighten'd bird, Then shut its wings and sigh'd, And, with a silent shudder, died. Exchange.

DECCA MUSLINS.

The Decea muslins of India are among the most wonderful evidences of the hand skill of the strange people of the hand skill of the strange people of the mysterious East. These fabrics, which are spun and waven entirely by hand, and are the product of obscure and curious processes, unknown to and unattainable by the Westen nations, like the fabrications of Damas us steel and the making of camel's hair and the making of camel's hair **a,awls, are marvels of ingenuity and skill, *and they illustrate the poetry of cotton. The most delicate of these fabrics is known by the name of "woven air." It can only be made in the early morning and in the evenings, when the air is full of moisture and the dew is on the grass. The processes by which it is woven are kept secret, and people who do the work are compelled first to pass through a long course of training and initiation. Their delicate wares are of such ethereal texture as to be almost invisible, and yet so enduring that they will bear washing and wear in a wonderful manner. This precious stuff is monopolized for the use of the ladies of the oriental harems, and is said to be worth hundreds of dollars per yard.

"GOOD NIGHT; BUT GIVE ME YOUR HAND."

Such were the words of a dear little girl to her father as he sat by her couch one evening and had bidden her good

Good night; but give me your She wished to feel the clasp of that father's hand till she fell asleep.

How sweet to know that if an earthly father delights to take the hand of his little daughter as she is about dropping to sleep, much more does our heavenly Father love to hold our hand in His as we go at night into the silent land of un-

How blessed to feel that in answer to the prayer, "Good night, Lord; but give me Thy hand," He will not leave

thing the Saviour had said. I put His beloved. If we take in ours that hand which was pierced for us upon the cross, even the night of adversity will be to us a good night. And in the valley of the shadow of death we will fear no evil: "Even there shall Thy hand lead me, and Thy right hand shall hold me." That hand will lead us in safety to that land of love, where the parting words, "Good night," shall be no longer spoken, for "there will be no night there," "for the Lamb is the light thereof."—American Messenger.

If you think you can trust in Christ's sacrifice for salvation, without obeying His precepts as a rule of sanctification, you are greatly mistaken: trust in Christ, will lead you to take the yoke in Christ.

Home is not a name, nor a form, nor a routine. It is a spirit, a presence, a principle. Material and method will not and cannot make it. It must get its light and sweetness from those who in-habit it—from flowers and sunshine from the sympathetic natures which, in their exercise of sympathy, can lay aside the tyranny of the broom and the awful duty of endless scrubbing.

Do you know a book that you are willing to put under your head for a pillow when you lie dying? Very well; that is the book you want to study when you are living. There is but one such book in the world. For one, I have made up my mind not to put under my head when I lie dying, anything written by Voltaire, or Strauss, or Parker. We are too scientifically careful when we choose a book for a dying pillow. If you can tell me what you want for a dying pillow, I will tell you what you want for a pillar of fire in life—that is, the Bible, spiritually and scientifically understood by being transmuted into deeds. Sentiment is worth nothing until it becomes principle, and principle is worth nothing until it becomes action.— Joseph Cook.

Useful Mints and Recipes.

Use white oil cloth, bound with red, for wall protectors back of the kitchen table, and under the hooks where pans, etc., are hung.

A TEASPOONFUL of pulverized alum, mixed with stove polish, will give your stove a fine lustre, which will be quite

POTATO water, in which potatoes have been scraped, the water being allowed to settle, and afterward strained, is good for sponging dirt out of silk.

STAIR carpets can be made to last a long time by having a yard more than the length needed to cover the stairs, for then you can change it so that the same place in the carpet will not come upon the edge of the stairs every time it is put

To MAKE baking powders: pound of bi carbonate of soda, twelve ounces of tartaric acid, two ounces of cream of tartar and one pound of flour; mix well through a sieve. In making biscuit use one teaspoonful of the powder to one pint of flour.

A RETTY pattern for a lamp-shade, which as body can follow, and which is not very dear, consists of a three-inch that in ribbo gathered on an elastic to fit over the pocelain shade, and heading a fall of lace ato the edge of which a crimson silk fring is tied.

IN CARE of troube, the white of an egg is said to be a specific for fish bones sticking in the throat. At is to be swallowed raw, and will carry lown a bone easily and certainly. There is another fact touching eggs which will be well to remember. When as sometimes occurs by accident, corrosing sublimate is swallowed, the white one or two types change the effect to the taken will neutralize the poison and change the effect to the of a dose of

REFERT steak into pieces three inch a very thin two inches wide; rub the inst long and onion cut in two. On each strigwith an lay a very thin slice of bread, of meat on both sides, and a little smaller tered on both sides, and a little smaller relea-than the meat; sprinkle with peize and salt, stick a clove in each and fr up tightly. Tie with white cord, rollin flour and fry. When done remove be cord and serve with brown gravy r tomato sauce.

DANDELIONS.—Wash the plant well cut them fine and put them in a stew pan with a little water, cover closely and let steam ten or fifteen minutes. While they are cooking beat an egg with a teaspoonful of flour and a teacupful of vinegar. Drain off the water or they will be too bitter to be liked by many;

Miscellaneous.

TRAILING ARBUTUS.

Deep in the lonely forest, High on the mountain side, Long is the dreary winter, Short is the summer tide;
Just in the breath between them, Pregnant with sun and showers, Starts from the earth primeval Fairest of Northern flowers!

All through the sunny summer, Lavish with wealth of bloom, She, too, hath shared life's fulness Hid in her forest gloom; Nurtured with dews and sunlight, Richly her buds are fed; Fresh while the summer fadeth-Fresh when its flowers are dead.

Then when the rude winds seek her-Threaten her buds to blast-Fiercely assailed by winter, Fearless she holds them fast— Fast till the spring draws nearer-Fast till the days grow fair-Fast till the April showers Quicken the chilly air.

Woke by the murmuring breezes, Kissed by the shining sun, Up in a burst of transport Starteth the prisoned one! Blushing in fairy clusters, Pressing a mossy bed, Leaves of autumnal russet Over her soft couch shed.

Close to the damp earth clinging; Tender, and pink, and shy; Lifting thy waxen blossom Up to the changeful sky; Velcome our spring-tide darling, Fresh in thy virgin hue! Long as the oaks stand round thee Yearly thy charms renew.

MEXICAN TOWNS.

Vera Cruz is the only decent harbor on the eastern coast of Mexico, and this is so unprotected that when the northers blow landing is impossible. Vera Cruz has an unenviable reputation for heat and yellow fever. From what I saw of the city it seemed to me maligned. is far cleaner than Havana—albeit the scavengers are birds of prey—and during my stay at least was much cooler. The railroad trip from Vera Cruz to Orizaba railroad trip from Vera Cruz to Orizaba takes six hours and from Orizaba to Mexico City about twelve. The engineering of the road is remarkably fine. In some places the grade is as steep as 300 feet in the mile, while in the United States the steepest, I believe, is 160 feet to the mile. The highest elevation, reached

An English-built coach renders sleep impossible, so that one has time to admire the tropical flora and fauna in the Province of Vera Cruz and the mountain scenery which succeeds it. Talk about the Garden of Elen! Listen to the list of products from this garden of the Province of Vera Cruz; India rubber and hennequen, red cedar, sugar cane, coffee, black and white cotton, rice, tobacco, carsaparilla, maize, plantains, cocca, oranges, pineapples, beans! Of these products the hennequen and India rubber grow wild. The beans, tobacco and maize yield those coops a more statement of the second of the sec maize yield three crops a year.

orizaba is a pretty little town 190 miles from Mexico City and 70 miles from Vera Cruz. High above the surrounding peaks towers the Star Mountain (the English equivalent of Orizaba) to the height of 17,368 feet. Remember, places that Mount Blart, is, only 15,670 to the height of 17,368 feet. Remember, please, that Mont Blaze is only 15,670 feet high. Imagine the weary traveler's delight to find here a clean bed and table, these luxuries to be procured at the Hotel de la Borda, kept by a worthy Austrian who came over with Maximilian. Luxuries in truth every traveler is Maxima with agree with me in celling. in Mexico will agree with me in calling them. I doubt if there are three clean inns in Mexico outside the capital.—Cor. of Evening Post.

JASPER.

Roman tim net stone of March.

Estegmed pre eminently as a scalstone, and first to receive the name sphrajides, or signet, it is at once the most mystical and the most materialistic of agates; and, like the virtue of which it is made the symbol, unites practical capability with heroic significance. Jasper is prominently mentioned among the precious stones of the New Jerusalem, whose foundations were garnished with the twelve gems cnumerated in the Scripture account. The ancients particularly prized this seal stone for its texture, which is peculiarly adapted to engraving, and for its susceptibility of fine polish, and we have evidence of this in the fine intaglios which are preserved in collections of antique gems.

The varied and beautiful colors of the sper have made it a favorite in mosaic. Modern mineralogists classify it in color under two general divisions, the Egyp-

tian pebble, which occurs in spheroidal pieces, brown or red; and the ribbon jasper, with bands or twisted stripes of color. With these colors, all the legendary charms of the jasper are intimately connected, and it becomes, in view of its separate tints, like a fairy volume of many chapters; each chapter dedicated to a different genius. Superstition chooses for the seal that tint or combination of tints which presents the testimony of protection from whichever of these presiding genii it has already de-cided to be the most desirable in influence.

"Of seventeen species can the jasper boast, Of differing colors, in itself a host; In various regions is this substance seen. The best of all, the bright translucent green, The greatest virtue is to this assigned, Fevers and dropsies feel the influence kind."

Pliny ascribed to the best jasper a tinge of purple, and attributed secondary value to its varieties in rose-color, emerald and "borea," whose pale blue re-sembled the sky of an autumnal morning. Green jasper, mottled with brown, was a favorite with the gnostics; the yellow-tinted, used sometimes in Italian mosaics and cameos, is esteemed religiously by the Chinese, and is the stone of the Emperor's seal-ring. The black and dark-green were used by the Egyptians for intaglio. The red jasper is a softer intaglio. The red jasper is a sotter stone, and occurs in two tints—vermillion and crimson. The crimson is very rare, and was devoted by the Romans to the most precious of signet rings. Aspasius glorified it with his most exquisite work. His "Minerva after Phidias" on red jasper was the treasure of the Vienna collection. Vermillion jasper occurs, too, only in antiques. N. Y. Observer.

THE CHINESE ARMY.

If the Imperial Guard at Pekin is to be regarded as a fair illustration of Chinese military power, considerable energy will be required to place a force in the field capable of confronting the veterans of Russia—should such a course be necessary. The Guard consists of 17,500 men, including 5,500 cavalry. The twenty-four field-pieces constituting the artillery arm of the corps are drawn by only two horses each. The weapons with which these various troops are armed are multifarious enough in style to form a national museum, consisting of bows, arrows, shields, swords, match-lock muskets, muzzle-loading rifles, car-bines, chassepots, spears, cannons of 4 ounce calibre, gingals and other speci-mens of ancient and modern invention. The gingal is an enormous fire-arm, to be laid across the shoulder of one man and discharged by another in the rear The remainder of the Chinese army is said to be not so well equipped as this particular force. A uniformly-armed Russian corps would make short work of such a nondescript military mob. There is a fine field open in China for Beaconsfield's talent and for his diplomatic subsidies. That empire is like an overgrown school-by who only needs to be tolerably well trained to become a formidable prize-fighter.—San Francisco

A RISE IN DIAMONDS.

Whether it be on account of the increased demand for diamond ear-rings, or on account of the decreasing supply of the precious stones, both from the Cape fields and the "Districto Diamantino" of Brazil, certain it is, that the price of fine diamonds has risen fifteen per cent. Dealers complain, however, that they cannot get the higher price to which they have gone, as the majority of purchasers insist upon the old average of \$50 to \$75 a carat. They are therefore obliged to use inferior stones to keep their trade going. There is really no difference between a good Brazilian stone and a good stone from the Cape, and the out-cry recently raised in London by a lady who discovered that the diamonds she had bought as Brazilian were Africans was a fanciful one. The frauds of the Dutch and English dealers are perpe-The jasper, or bloodstone, associated typically with courage, has, since early and Cape diamonds in the old-fashioned styles of the Indian stones, which were in vogue before the Brazilian fields were discovered in 1730, and which now have the value of antiquities. The only superiority of the Brazilian over the Cape diamonds is that the per centage of fine stones is larger in South America than in Africa. Thus, for instance, in a thousand Brazilian stones three hundred fine ones may be found, while the Cape will not yield more than a hundred specimens of the same quality. The momentary scare produced among the possessors of a "wealth of jewelry" by the report that Hannay, the Scotch chemist, had discovered the secret of making artificial diamonds has now entirely disappeared. He acknowledges that he never really made anything but "very small quantities of a substance like bort. Bort is known in the trade as a dark brown stone similar to the diamond in its properties, and of use only in cutting real stones or for drilling purposes.

DEATH-WATCH AND BOOK-WORM.

The curious little insect called the "death-watch" is a kind of beetle, the scientific name of which, Anobium, is derived from a Greek word signifying "resuscitated," because, like wany of the beetle family, when eaught, it feigns death with extraordinary exactness, so much so, indeed, that a French writer asserts that one of the species of the genus has been held in the flame of a genus has been field in the flame of a candle without giving the slightest sign of life, and has yet run away with the greatest rapidity the moment it found itself safely on the ground."

The larvæ of these insects are extreme-

The larvæ of these insects are extremely partial to old furniture, in which they perforate numerous round holes. Hence the genus is called vrillette by the French, from vrille, a gimlet. In the larva state they resemble small, white, soft worms, with six short, minute feet. The head is scaly, and it is terminated by two strong cutting pincers, with which these little insects scrape the wood into the finest sawdust. Other species of the genus feed on flour, bread, wafers, and other substances, in which they form grooves

substances, in which they form grooves or galleries, according to the thickness of their working materials.

The sound called the "death-tick" is made by the insect striking its mandibles upon the wood. The number of distinct strokes is generally from distinct strokes is generally from seven to eleven, and if the insect be in a situa-tion where it can be watched, it will be observed to nod its head as it makes each stroke, the whole being done with great force and quickness. The sound greatly resembles a moderate tapping on a table with a finger-nail; and, indeed, in old houses, where these insects are numerous, they may be induced to make their noises at any time, by tapping on a table the wood of which contains them.

The little insect called the "book-worm" belongs to the same genus as the "death-watch," and in some cases it will bore through books with as much ease as the "death-watch" bores through furnithe "death-watch" bores strongs farni-ture; and Kirby and Spence, in their "Introduction to Entomology," mention an instance where, in a public library but little frequented, twenty-seven folio volumes were perforated in a straight line by the same insect, in such a manner that, on passing a cord through the per-fectly round hole made by it, these twenty-seven volumes could be raised at once! Other insects occasionally attack books, but this beetle is the most destructive. - N. Y. Observer

I have been so often asked what a Cossack is, that I consider it well to take this opportunity of explaining. In old times, when the struggle above mentioned was still going on, it was necessary to keep always a large number of light irregular troops on the southern frontier in order to protect the sedentary population against the raids of the no-madic Tartars. These troops were re-cruited sometimes in the usual way and sometimes by sending to the frontiers the inmates of the jails, and the name Cossack was commonly applied to them. But these were not the Cossacks best known to history and romance. The genuine "free Cossacks" lived beyond the frontier and possessed a certain mili-tary organization, which enabled them not only to defend themselves against the Tartars but even to make raids on Tartar territory and repay in some measure the barbarities which the Tartars committed in Russia. Each one of the rivers flowing southwards—the Dnieper, the Don, the Volga, the Yaïk or Ural—was held by a band of these free Cossacks, and no one, whether Russian or Tartar, was one, whether Russian or Tartar, was allowed to pass through their territory without their permission. Officially they were Russians, professed champions of orthodoxy, and loyal subjects of the tsar, but in reality they were something different. Though they were Russian by origin, language, and sympathy, the habit of kidnapping Tarlar women introduced a certain mitture of Tartar blood duced a certain mixture of Tartar blood. stones, which were doxy, they trouble themselves very little with religion and did not submit to the ecclesiastical authorities. Their political status canno be easily defined.
Though they prossed allegiance and devotion to the tsai they did not think it necessary to obeyhim, except so far as his orders suited thir own convenience. And the tsar, it mut be confessed, acted towards them in a shilar fashion. When the tsar found it on the test of the star found it on the test of the star found it on the star found it on the star found it on the test of the star found it on his orders suited thir own convenience.

of the Dnieper and the Cossacks of the Don, which differed considerably from each other in their organization. former had a fortified camp on an island in the Dnieper, and here a large number of them led a purely military life, some-what after the manner of the military orders in the time of the Crusades. Each kurén, or company, had a common table and common sleeping-apartment, and women were strictly excluded from the fortified inclosure. The latter— those of the Don—had no permanent camp of this kind, and assembled merely as circumstances demanded. But the two communities had much in common. Both were organized on democratic principles, and chose their officers by popular election. Both were ever ready to make a raid on Turkish territory with or without a pretext. Both sent forth occasionally fleets of small boats which swept the Black Sea, devastated the coasts, and sometimes took towns by storm, pre-cisely as the Normans did in western Europe during the ninth century.

These various Cossack communities had not all the same fate. The Cossacks of the Dnieper were forcibly disbanded by Catherine II., and in part transferred to the north bank of the Kubán, where for several generations, under the name of Black-Sea Cossacks, they guarded the frontier and kept up an incessant border warfare with the turbulent tribes of the Caucasus. The Cossacks of the Volga disappeared without leaving a trace. Those of the Don and the Ural were gradually transformed into regular troops, and they still fulfil this function at the present day.—Dr. Mackenzie Wallace, in Fortnightly Review.

Selections.

He that cannot forgive others, breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself.

For the Infinite has sowed His name in the heavens in burning stars; but in the earth He has sown His name in tender flowers.—Jean Paul Richter.

Our present tears here, not our present laugh-Are but the handsells of our joys hereafter.

—Herrick.

When you are reading a book in a dark room, and come to a difficult part, you take it to a window to get more light. So take your Bibles to Christ.—Mc Cheyne.

It is a great thing for any person to be able to bring sharply before his own mind just what he is individually willing to do for the Master he serves. It is far easier to be stirred with good purposes, and to promise, in a general way, a life-time of services than it is to determine to do one particular thing for Christ.

Dean Stanley names it as one of the traits of meekness, to acknowledge and rejoice in the good done by persons whom we dislike. To our thinking it would be difficult to discover a more critical test. People are very likely to say of a person whom they come very near to hating that they hope such and such a person may do some good after all, but there is very little heart in this kind of talk; there is no meekness in it. is no meekness in it.

So runneth o'er my cup, That if I think thereon my heart will break My eyes are full of tears, I cannot speak, But unto Thee look up.

My cup hath long run o'er
With blessings crowned, many and multiplied,
And daily from the font of love supplied,
On thankless me they pour.

And these thus numberless Only that I might on Thy bosom rest, And in Thee be resigned to be blest, Sole Fount of Blessedness!
—Isaae Williams.

Science and Art.

NOVEL CELLULOID .- A material that can NOVEL CELLULOID.—A material that can be carved, says The American Machinist, may be made out of peeled potatoes, which are prepared for this purpose by being first blackened for thirty-six hours in eight parts of sulphuric acid to one hundred of water; it is next dried with blotting paper, and then pressed. The French now manufacture pipes, in close imitation, it is said, of meerschaum, from this novel substance. A heavy pressure gives a material so hard that good billiard balls in imitation of ivory can be made from it.

The Hudson River Tunnel, which, according to the plans of its projectors, is to carry all trains landing in Jersey City to the New York side, is making fair progress from the New Jersey shore. The headings have now advanced to a point 120 feet from the lock and 30 feet under the river. Twenty-seven men are working inside the tunnel, and they are going forward at the rate of two and ahalf feet a day. The sides of the tunnel are bricked, and the tunnel in fact completed almost as fast as excavations are made. The men work by the light of electric lamps, and the engineers in charge think that they can go ahead at the rate of five feet a day before long, when rails have been laid for the conveyance of materials and other arrangements have been made to expedite the work.

The Profilograph.—A remarkable ma-

which marks on a sheet of paper the ups and downs of the country traversed, whether on an ordinary road or across trackless fields. The exact profile is thus recorded to a given scale. At the same time one of the wheels, acting the part of chain bearer, measures and indicates the distance travelled throughout the survey. For surveyors and others engaged in levelling operations, this machine would appear to be eminently serviceable, and there is talk of its being made use of in a new general survey of France contemplated by the Government.

eral survey of France contemplated by the Government.

FACTS ABOUT THE HERRING HARVEST.—
In the last number of Nordische Trieskrift for Fiskeri, the Swedish ichthyologist, Dr. Ljungman, gives an interesting account of the connection which exists between the wanderings of the herring and the recurrence of the sunspots. To the Scandinavian people the herring fishery in the fjords and along the coasts is a principal source of wealth, and as this industry formerly was a royal monopoly, and often played a prominent part in the foreign policy of the King, the State archives contain very minute statistics of its yield as far back as the beginning of the fourteenth century. An examination of these statistics shows that there rules a certain periodicity in the herring harvest, and Dr. Ljungman has now demonstrated that the regular decrease and increase correspond exactly to the periods of fifty-five and a half years, but also to the minor ones of eleven years. The herrings go and come with the sun-spots. The explanation which the Doctor offers of the connection between these two so different phenomena is as yet a mere hypothesis, but it sounds quite probable. On the one hand scientists have established beyond doubt that there is a connection between the sun-spots and certain terrestrial agencies, as, for instance, the magnetic currents. On the other hand, fishermen know that there is a connection between certain meteorological phenomena and the success or failure of their craft. Thus, when the mackerel cloud appears above, the mackerel fish is sure to be found beneath. Dr. Ljungcess or railure of their craft. Thus, when the mackerel cloud appears above, the mackerel fish is sure to be found beneath. Dr. Ljungman's hypothesis now is that the sun-spots cause a change in the currents of the sea, by which the food on which the herring feeds is now carried to this place and now to that.

Personal.

Jonathan Edwards was censured as to his stern religion by Dr. Holmes, and defended by Wendell Phillips, at the Chestnut Street Club, Boston, on Monday.

Renan is fat, and has a round, good-natured face, with grey hair banged across his fore-head, and with great bushy eyebrows. He does not speak English well.

Rev. Beecher gets a salary of \$20,000; Dr. John Hall \$15,000, and a stylish house free of rent; Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, gets \$12,000, and the pastor of St. Thomas' Church \$10,000. Other New York ministers range from \$8,000 to \$10,000, but most are under \$5,000.

Dr. Furness says of Dr. Channing: "When told that Robert Southey said he was the most remarkable American he had ever met, Channing said, "I am not surprised, for I hardly opened my mouth; Southey did all the talking. Is it not the first requisite of a brilliant conversationalist to be a good listener?"

col. Thomas A. Scott has resigned the presidency and retired from the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company with which he has so long been identified. The state of his health and his large private business has induced this action, and much as his withdrawal may be regretted, he has left the corporation over which he presided with such marked ability in such good condition and in such competent hands, that his work will be his lasting monument.

Books and Periodicals.

ELSIE'S WIDOWHOOD; a sequel to "Elsie's Children," by Martha Finley, author of "Elsie Dinsmore," "Wanted a Pedigree," "Signing the Contract," "Mildred Keith," "Mildred at Roseland," etc. Dodd, Mead & Co. 1880. pp. 331.

This is an addition to what might be called a series of books, although the volumes have been published separately from time to time, and are independent narratives. The author has formerly traced the history of Elsie through the different stages of life, and now gives a picture of her favorite child beneath the orrows of widowhood. The work before us is intended "to show how the love of Christ in the heart, can make life happy even under sore bereavement, and she has succeeded to admiration. The book is well written, so tender, that it will move the readers to tears, but at the same time shows what sustaining grace God gives to those whose faith is in Him. We would heartly commend the work. It is for sale by Claxton, Remsen & Haffellinger, Phila, to whom we are indebted for a copy.

From Death Unto Life; or the Sinner Sayed,

FROM DEATH UNTO LIFE; OR THE SINNER SAYED, by James H. Brookes. St. Louis: Stephen Paxon & Co., 207 N. Sixth St., Bible and Sunday-school Book House. Paper covers, pp. 132. Price 25 cents per copy, \$2.50 per dosen.

A practical work upen important subjects. It is well written, and deserves to be circulated.

The Standard Series. Class D. 2, No. 13. April 23d. 1880. Kinght's Popular History of England. A History of Society and Government from the Earliest Period to our Own Times, by Charles Knight. Complete in Eight Volumes. Volume I. and II. Price 30 cents. (Printed without abridgement, contents and extensive appendices complete in last volume). New York, I. K. Funk & Co., Publishers, 10 & 12 Dey Street.

THE STANDARD SERIES. Class E. I. (Biography). No. 23. May 4th, 1889 Rowland Hill; His Life, Anecdotes, and Pulpit Sayings, by Vernon J. Charlesworth, with an introduction by C. H. Spurgeon. (Printed without abridgement). Price 15 cents. New York, I. K. Funk & Co., Publishers, 10 & 12 Dey St.

The Messenger.

REV. P. S. DAVIS. D. D., EDITOR-IN-CHIEF. Rev. S. R. FISHER, D. D., Rev. C. U. HELLMAN, Bev. A. R. KREMER,

To Correspondents. Communications of practical subjects and items of intelligence relating to the Church, are solicited. Persons who forward communications should not write any thing pertaining to the business of the office of the back of their communications, but on a separate slip—or, if on the same sheet, in such a way, that it can be separated from the communication, without affecting it.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of unaccepted manuscripts For Terms, see First page.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1880.

HIS ASCENSION AND OURS.

The events, which mark the period of the Church year through which we are passing, are full of significance. The Ascension of our Lord, some one has described, as "the first instalment" of God. It was not enough, that He should assume our nature and redeem it from the power of the grave. He must carry it successfully into the state of glorification, and its presence in Heaven was the highest evidence of that righteousness, of which the world was to be convinced had been attained; for above the very portals were written "There shall in nowise enter anything that that deflected from the spotless holiness of the Creator Himself.

The Ascension of Christ was then a redemptive act—the completion of the work of salvation, and this was necessary in fact and in the order of time, before the Comforter could come, and reproduce in the heirs of glory, that which had been realized in their ever-living Head.

How can those, who have any conception of a historical theology, be indifferent to such verities?

FALSE HONORS TO ST. BENEDICT.

"A constant reader" asked us a few weeks ago to say something about St. Benedict, to whom reference had been made incidentally in these columns. This we will gladly do as soon as time and space permits, though any account of that remarkable person, which could be crowded into an editorial, would necessarily be very meagre.

We feel called upon to say, however, that there is no man in the calendarnot even excepting St. Patrick, whose true history has been so completely buried beneath the rubbish of legends and superstitions. The earliest recorded account of him, is by Gregory the Great, and this is so distorted by exaggeration and the effort to give the whole story a miraculous air, that, as Neander says, "the facts at the bottom of it do not, in many cases, admit of being any longer ascertained; and in the general type of the wonder-working saint, as seized and delineated in the colors of that age, it is less possible to find out what in fact were the peculiar characteristics of the man."

We remark upon this subject just now, because the 14th centenary of the birth of St. Benedict has just been celebrated at Monte Cassino, with such demonstrations as show, that the wild stories about the man and superstitious veneration for his memory have not lost much among some people in the course of all those years. Judging from the descriptions must have been picturesque and impressive. Hundreds of men and women dressed in the bright red, green and blue colors of the Italian peasantry, moved in procession up the mile-long mountain pathway from the village below to the monastery above under the chequered light and gathering clouds, chanting the canticles which they believe came down unaltered from Benedict himself. But the speeches were extravagant, and showed that, while thousands were there through mere curiosity, a large part of the assembly came with the idolatrous spirit of worshippers at a shrine.

But we are more especially anxious to call attention to this matter at this time, because attempts have been made of late offered to St. Benedict, and amulets worn that the Book Concern has at least some

in his name, will not only cure fits and hour of death," and secure indulgences, which will apply to men in this life and to "souls in purgatory." We give the evidence of this statement in another column. Let it be remembered, that the documents we reprint were issued as a money-making scheme late in the year of grace eighteen hundred and seventy-

good man-a real Christian hero; but if he could come back to carth and see the outrages his followers are perpetrating in his name, he would be as indignant as he was, when the beautiful but lewd women were suddenly thrust into his school at Monte Cassino, to tempt his students from virtue.

SERENELY IMPUDENT.

Cardinal Guibert has written a letter our humanity at the right hand of to M. Grevy, President of the French Republic, containing a protest against the decrees made in regard to the Jesuits. He thinks that, in all the civil and religious revolutions of the past, this action is the worst because it brings the progress of public liberty to a stand-still and forces the Government back to the forgotten practice of despotic powers.

It is, however, just the fact, that the practice of despotic powers has not been defileth or maketh a lie"-anything forgotten, that has made this action proper and necessary. The Jesuits have never been satisfied with public liberty, but have always aimed to make everything in Church and State bend to their own aims. They have eyer tried to sap the foundations of free civil government, holding all allegiances to rulers with mental reservations, which allowed them the more effectually, under the show of obedience, to bring all things into subserviency to the Pope. This is a notorious fact of history. The great efforts against human liberty have been made by Roman authority, as the persecutions that followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, for instance, will show. Going back of that a little, however, if ever there was a child that might dread the fire by reason of burnt fingers, that child is the French nation. And now the followers of Loyola, who have been so conspicuous in the subversion of religious freedom, that even Rome has in times past found it politic at least, to suppress them, come out and wail, because they are not permitted to undermine the whole fabric of the nations and reconstruct them according to their own tyrannical notions. The attempt of thieves to divert attention from themselves by crying "stop thief," is a very bold ruse.

A NEW EDITOR.

Through inadvertence, we failed to mention, that Rev. I. H. Reiter, D. D., became editor of the Christian World a few weeks ago. We hope the new incumbent will have a good time of it, and it will not be our fault, if the relations between the World and the MESSENGER are not pleasant and cordial. The two papers ought to co-operate, now at least, in pushing forward the work of Church

It is said, that a man away out beyond Ohio lost so many wives, that he could not afford to get big tombstones for them tall shaft in the middle, to which all men were referred for particulars. It would be well enough, if we could be content with very insignificant mementoes of the dead past and build a large monument in the shape of a missionary fund over our buried differences.

OUR DENOMINATIONAL INTERESTS.

In the "Reformirte Kirchenzeitung" of the 29th of April are two editorials, which have arrested our special attention. The first one is brief, and refers to matters of an encouraging nature, relating to the operations of the Publication Board of the German Synods. Quite a number of new subscribers are being added to the list of the "Kirchenzeitung, in this country to impose upon ignorant and the orders for books received are also people, by saying, that the prayers increasing. From all this it is evident,

friends, who appreciate its importance ward off all dangers, but bring about to the interests of the Church, and are "sudden conversions especially at the doing all they can to insure its prosperity and make it answer the great ends it is designed to subserve.

The other article, which is one of considerable length, and, at the same time, of much force, appears under the general title of "German Disharmony." The first part of it is devoted to the consideration of the want of unity among the German portion of the Church, in St. Benedict was doubtless a great and regard to matters relating to individual congregations, and to the different enterprizes of the Church in general. In the course of his remarks, the editor forcibly develops the truth of the old maxim, "Unity maketh strong; disharmony, weak;" or, as the English people put it, "United we stand; divided, we fall."

The greater portion of the article, however, is devoted to the consideration of the application of the maxim to the operations of the Publication Board of the German Synods. Whilst those are not wanting amongst the ministry and membership, who appreciate the importance of the publication interests to the welfare of the Church, and are doing all they can to further them, as indicated in the first article, to which we have referred, there are those, and alas! only too many, who, from various causes best known to themselves, - perhaps thoughtlessness or the absence of a proper Church spirit, or even a spirit of captiousness, it being impossible to meet the whims of all,-withhold their patronage from the Book Concern, and purchase their books and Sunday-school material from the book establishments of other religious denominations, or even from outside publishers without any special denominational proclivity. In doing so, they certainly do not benefit their individual church or Sundayschool, whilst they inflict positive injury upon the religious denomination, to which they profess to belong; as, in such circumstances, a foreign life is introduced into the membership of the Church, and is impossible also to secure to the fablication operations of necessary to make them properly pro motive of the interests of the cause to which they are devoted. The ministry and membership of other religious denominations, it is urged with much truth and force, do not act thus in relation to the Publication interests of their particular denomination. In this, they are wiser than are the membership of our German churches.

The experience of our German brethren, as thus unfolded, is, to a large extent, also that of the English portion of the Church. Whilst there are those among the ministry and membership of the Church, who appreciate the vital importance of our Publication interests to the growth and prosperity, yea, we may add, the very continuance of the existence of our religious denomination as such, and are laboring faithfully to further them, those also are not wanting, who manifest a palpable deficiency in this respect. The increase to the subscription lists of the periodicals of the Church, especially to the "MESSENGER," which are now being made through the efficient agency employed by the Board of Publication, is very encouraging, and this must be a source of great pleasure to the friends of the Reformed shall return to the question, time will ren try to get out of the old grooves? disclose.

In the operation of our book department, we are also pt without encouragement. There is, e are pleased to say, favor of their doir so.

In purchasing from or through our Publication Board, they are not in danger of having a literature introduced among the children and membership, which is foreign to the spirit of the Church. and tends to weaken, if not utterly destroy their attachment to it. We have a Church life peculiarly our own; were it not so, there would be no good ground for continuing our separate existence as a religious denomination; - and it is of the utmost importance to the interests of Christianity in general, as well as to the prosperity of our branch of the Church of Christ, that this should be nourished and properly sustained. Every means which will efficiently contribute to this end should be diligently and faithfully employed.

In addition to this, it may be added, that such are the arrangements of our Publication Board with other Publication houses, that, when it is desired to procure publications of a proper character issued by them, they can be obtained through our Publication office, on equally as favorable terms as they can be procured direct from the original publishers. This statement has often been made in our columns; but it seems not to be believed, or at least, is not heeded, and that on the part of some, even, who seem otherwise favorable to our publication interests. They need but make the proper trial to test the truth of what is here stated, and those who manage our publication affairs, are willing to abide by the result.

There are some other thoughts relating to the general subject under consideration, which we would like to lay before our readers. The length of the present article, however, admonishes us to defer presenting them to a future period. In the meantime, we trust, the truth of what has been said will be generally admitted, and also felt, and that in a way that shall speedily develop itself in tangible results.

MERCERSBURG COLLEGE.

The annual Catalogue of this Institufrom the press of Public Opinion, Chambersburg, Pa. In this connection we call attention to the earnest appeal of the President of the Institution found in another column.

Mates and Quates.

We are obliged again to set back many obituary notices, and much other matter. There are many things of general importance to be brought before the Church at this time, and these must take the precedence over others of semiprivate interest. Our readers and riends will appreciate this.

The Presbyterian says:-"A curious and provoking thing befell a Western Presbytery at its spring meeting. A wandering evangelist preceded the Presbytery three or four days, opened a meeting, captured the organist and choir of the church, and went on with his work during the sessions of the Presbytery. It was amusing, but to many of the people quite disgusting."

We are constrained to ask once more that the Stated Clerks of the various all. So he put a little one with the Church. There is however, room for a Classes abbreviate the reports of proceed-lutely necessary, to insure the success of These reports are at any rate mere abthis department of our Publication en- stracts and not full official records, and terprise. This can be furnished, if gen- it would be well if condensed statements eral and energetic efforts are made for of important action were given, rather that purpose. Sha it be done? What than routine business which every one answer our ministy and membership takes for granted. Will not the breth-

> QUITE a number of ministers have expressed to us the hope that all the members of the Peace Commission some improvementhowing itself, along should be sent as delegates to the next with the general iprovement in the fi- General Synod, and asked us to suggest nancial condition of the country. It it in the columns of the MESSENGER. might, however, greater than it is, Certainly there can be no harm in the and ought and wild be thus, were a suggestion, as the brethren who comproper co-operatio to be generally ex- posed the Commission are all good repretended on the par of the ministry and sentative men, and their influence of the membership. Ty also have every consideration, if operly weighed, in themselves to support would be most happy.

Among the Exchanges.

Our readers will find subjoined the documents we have referred to in our editorial columns. They came into our hands in this wise: A dealer called our attention to hundreds of envelopes which came into his store as "old paper." Each of these envelopes contained two circulars and a "medal." The first of the circulars, which bears the official seal of the institution from which they come, and gives the history of the whole transaction, reads as follows:

New Mallery Abbey, P. O. Box 1571, Dubuque, Iowa, November 1st, 1879.

Dubuque, Iowa, November 1st, 1879. To pay off a heavy debt on our new, half-finished Abbey, we shall have two daily Masses—one for the living and one for the dead—said every day, for a period of fifty years from date, in which those who give a donation of \$100 shall participate for fifty years. Those who donate \$50 shall participate in the fruits of said two daily Masses, for twenty five years, and so in proportion down to \$1, for which donors shall participate in said two daily Masses for six months from date of their donation.

FATHER BEENARD, Prior.

Collector will please write the name of each Donor, the date and amount of donation after a No. When the sheet is filled, return it to me, with the amount collected. I will endorse it, with a receipt, and return it to you. The donors will then see that their donations have been received, and that they will participate in the two daily Masses.

Collectors who fill a sheet will receive a Letter of Association.

The above is followed by a series of numbers alludded to 1.9 cets.

The above is followed by a series of numbers alluded to, 1, 2, 3, etc. The other circular contains the medals in different sizes, and is headed by a double wood cut representing the devices and inscriptions of the oval bits of nickel, block tin, or German silver. This is what the precious document says in the way of explanation and inducement to purchasers and wearers:

THE CROSS OF ST. BENEDICT

The origin of the Cross or Medal of St. Benedict can be traced, if not to St. Benedict himself, yet to a very early date; but the de-votion became more general from the follow-

votion became more general from the following event.

Bruno, af erwards Pope, when still a youth, was poisoned by the bite of a venomous reptile, and, after two months of intense suffering, lost the power of speech and found himself at the point of death. In this extremity he beheld, in a vision, a luminous ladder reaching from his bed to heaven, and on it he saw St. Benedict, who, descending, touched Bruno's swollen face with a luminous cross, which he held in his hand, and cured him instantly. Thus miraculously cured, Bruno joined the Order of St. Benedict, and in 1048 became Pope under the name of Leo IX.

EXPLANATION OF ST. BENEDICT'S CROSS.

The cross † signifies the sign of our salva-tion, by means of which St. Benedict wrought, with the Divine assistance, the most stupen-

dops wonders.

In the four outer angles are found the ini-tials C. S. P. B., signifying: Crux Sancti. Pa-tris Benedicti. "Cross of the Holy Father

He the upright, beginning at the top and running down, are C. S. S. M. L., and on the cross-beam, N. D. S. M. D., indicating:

Orux Sacra Sit Mihi Lux; Non Draco Sit Mihi Dux.

Be the Holy Cross my Light; Let not the Dragon be my guide.

The fourteen letters around the upper part are V. R. S.—N. S. M. V.—S. M. Q. L.—I. V. B., and indicate:

Vade Retro Satana,—Nunquam Suade Mihi Vana, Sunt Mala Quæ Libas,—Ipse Venena Bibas.

Satan, begone, and flee from me, And tempt me not to vanity; Thy proffered cup is death to me: Drink it, 'tis fit for only thee.

The meal may be a salutary means in all our necessities of soul and body, but especially a guard against the assaults of the evil spirit, be Church has, for its blessing, ord-ained special xorcisms and prayers. Innum-rable facts shw, that the faithful, by the pious use of this cross and the invocation of St. Benedict, receive extraordinary graces from God; spiritual graces, sudden conversations, especially at the hors of death; preservation of methers in child-bearing, instantalightning, stornes, sickness, polyon, plagues, and against all the influences of the wicked spirit. It is also a most powerful preservative from, and temedy for fits.

The medal may be worn round the neck, or in any way we like on the body. It may be placed upon our doors or kept on the part be immersed in the water they drink. We cases, whenever we wish to dealy be onefit from in honor of Jesus Christ's Passing and an or prayers it would be well.

Marias in honor of the B. V. in three Ave Pater Noster in honor of St. Benedict, which order to enjoy more abundantly the day in this holy devotion.

The foregoing extracts are taken from the written by St. Gregory, Pope.

INDULGENCES ATTACHED TO THIS CROSS.

INDULGENCES ATTACHED TO THIS CROSS.

Pope Benedict XIV., by a decree of Dacember 23, 1741, granted numerous Indulgences to those who wear this medal, the most important of which are the following:

1. To such as say the Rosary once a week, or the Office of the Church (of the B. V. M. or the Office for the Dead), or the seven Penitential Psalms or the Psalms of the gradual; who visit prisoners or the sick, who succor the poor, who say or hear Mass, a Plenary Indulgence is granted, under the usual conditions, on Christmas, Epiphany, Easter, Ascension, Pentecost, Trinity Sunday, Corpus Christi, on the principal Feasts of the Blessed Virgin, and on the Feast of St. Benedict (March 21).

2. An Indulgence of seven years for saying the Rosary in honor of the Immaculate Conference, in the principal feast of the Immaculate Conference, and to die in a state of grace.

3. Once a week an Indulgence of twenty years for praying daily for the extirpation of

years for praying daily for the extirpation of

4. An Indulgence of one-third of one's in-curred penalties for sin, for the conversion of a sinner either by exhortation or by good ex-

ample.
5. The Indulgence which the Holy Father

5. The Indulgence which the Holy Father grants to those who in Rome receive the Solemn Pontifical Blessing on Holy Thursday and on Easter Sunday can be gained by those who, on these days, pray for the Holy Father and the exaltation of the Church.

6. Those who pray for the increase of the Order of St. Benedict share in all the good works of the Order.

7. A Plenary Indulgence is granted to him who, in the hour of death, after the reception of the Sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist, or with perfect contrition, recommends his soul to God, and invokes, with his lips or within his heart, the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.

8. All the above-mentioned Indulgences can be applied to the souls in purgatory.

DEVOTION TO ST. BENEDICT. To obtain his intercession at the hour of death,

To oblain his intercession at the nour of accum, as revealed to St. Gertrude.

And St. Benedict, the Lord's beloved, after partaking of his Lord's Body and Blood in the Holy Eucharist, standing in his oratory, his disciples holding up his fainting and emaciated frame, raising up his feeble hands towards Heaven, and uttering a fervent prayer, area on the choat. His spirit was seen as gave up the ghost. His spirit was seen ascending up to heaven a long way, strewed with garments and studded with innumerable lights."—(Extract from her writings).

V. Thou didst appear glorious in the Lord's

aight.
R. Therefore hath the Lord clothed thee with beauty and honor.

PRAYER

PRAYER.

O God, who hast honored the most precious death of our holy Father Benedict with so many and such great privileges, grant, we be seech Thee, that at the hour of our death we may be defended from all the treacherous assaults of our enemies by his holy presence, whose memory we now celebrate, through Christ our Lord. Amen.

Those who cannot read may say three Our Futhers and as many Hail Marys for the abovementioned intention.

PRAYER TO ST. BENEDICT.

Pope Clement the XIVth, a Franciscan of holy memory, granted a Plenary Indulgence to all who devoutly recite the following

or, holy father, blessed Benedict, through that dignity with which our Lord vouchsafed to honor and sanctify thee by so glorious an end, be pleased, I beseech thee, to be present at my death, fulfilling in me all those promises made to the holy virgin Saint Gertrude.

We have no room to comment on all this, but it will speak for itself. It teaches not only saint worship, but the boldest kind of fetichism, such as Romanists often deny or try to explain away.

Communications.

COMPLETE AND CORRECT STATISTICS.

Many pastors would doubtless furnish more complete and correct statistics to their Classes, when they make out and present their annual parochial reports, if they just knew exactly what items to incorporate in their statistical tables. For the benefit of such the following suggestions and directions are made, being drawn from the Constitution and Discipline of the Church, the deliverances of the General Synod, and the nature of the statistical report required to be made. The form of the statistical table has been adopted by the General Synod and acquiesced in by the District Synods. Little need be here said on the columns headed "Ministers," Number of Congregations," and "Names of Charges," as there is no trouble in understanding what is meant by those items. Most Classes, if not all, now make out their register, or Classical Roll of Ministers, according to the seniority of membership, placing the names of those ministers, who have been longest members of those last enrolled occupy their proper places at the foot of the register or roll.

Members.

Members.

Members.

If Who, it may be asked, are to be included in the column of the statistical tables headed Members? Plainly, all those who have been received as such by confirmation or certificate, and who have not been subsequently removed by death, or been dismissed to other congregations or churches, or been excommunicated, or whose names have not been exaced, agreeably to the following article of the Constitution: "If a reputed Church-member have committed no crime which would seem to merit suspension or excommunication, but neglect to perform the duties of a member, such omission may be construed into a relinquishment of his membership; and his name, accordingly, may be erased from the Church register, if, after admonition by the consistory, no reformation has taken place."

Unconfirmed Members.

Unconfirmed Members.

In filling up the column of Unconfirmed Members, some of the Classes manifest a very careless habit; notably so, the Virginia Classis, only one-half the pastoral charges of said sis, only one-half the pastoral charges of said Classis reporting this class of members at their last annual meeting. The Philadelphia Classis, likewise, does not exhibit a fair record in this particular. Large pastoral charges, also, in some of the other Classes, are dereit in duty in this matter.

But the question may be fairly asked, Who

But the question may be fairly asked. Who are properly included under the term Unconfirmed Members? Manifestly all that have been baptized as infants, and who have not been confirmed; excluding, of course, those who have died or removed. This column rightfully includes not merely the baptized children under ten or fifteen years of age, but also all adults who were baptized in infancy, but who have not yet accepted and ratified their blessed birth-right in confirmation and full communion with Christ and His Church. The Constitution of our Church plainly teaches, that "all baptized persons are members of the Church, and under its care and

Communicants

to Communicants.

Here there is acknowledged difficulty. The General Synod has never given a well-defined deliverance on the term communicants. The Constitution certainly is somewhat vague and indefinite as to the proper meaning of the term itself. Consequently, considerable latitude and variation of interpretation has been given to it, as may be readily perceived by examining the statistics found in the Minutes of the District Synods. The Constitution of the Church makes use of the terms, "Communicants," "Actual Communicants," and "Communicants," "Actual Communicants, and "Communicants," and "Communicants," and "Communicants," and "Communicants," and "Communicants, we take it, means a member of the Church who communes regularly at each communion held in his congregation, whether the Lord's Supper be administered once, twice, thrice, four times, or even oftener, during the year. An actual communicant may be said to be a member of the Church who actually communes at least once during the Classical year. This class and regular communicants, we think, ought to make up the number of communicants to be reported in the proper column. Some pastors, we know, report as communicants, and perhaps rightly too, all members who do not wilfully and deliberately neglect the most comfortable sacrament of the Body and Blood of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Where the holy communion is celebrated only once or twice in the congregation during the year, members may be unable to get there on account of the inclement state of the weather, great distance, ill health, or some other unavoidable circumstance, who would most gladly surround the Lord's table were they able to do so.

It sometimes happens, that a pastor reports

It sometimes happens, that a pastor reports more communicants than he has members in his charge. It is obvious, that no minister can possibly have more communicants to recan possibly have more communicants to report to his Classis than he has members in the true sense of the Constitution. Yet this is done repeatedly by some of the German pastors. Then, on the other hand, some pastors insist on only reporting those as members whom they can report as communicants. This is also wrong. If it were a correct view of the case, there would be no meaning in having two separate columns, one for Members and another for Communicants. The Constitution certainly distinguishes between members who are communicants and members who bers who are communicants and members who are non-communicants. It is, indeed, a most rare occurrence to find a congregation, some of whose members are not found in the list of non-communicants, for one cause or another. Then, again, the careless manner in which some pastors try to ascertain the number of communicants is objectionable. An actual count of persons, commencing at some particular communion is made, and members of neighboring congregations and sister denominations, who happen to appear at the table of the Lord, are counted and reported as communicants. This is certainly wrong. The only correct way, that we know of, is to have a complete list of the membership, and then ascertain who of that number have, and who have not communed at least once during the Classical year. In this mainer a correct list of communicants can be made out.

We pass over the columns of Dismissed, Excommunicated and Erasure of Names. bers who are communicants and members who

Excommunicated and Erasure of Names.

Deaths.

Under this head two mistakes occur. Some pastors report, under the item, all funerals that they have been called upon to attend, whether members or not, and so present a ghastly list of mortality occasionally. Others again report only the deaths of adult members, omitting the deaths of adult members or baptized children, and so fail to report the correct number of deaths, which certainly should embrace all deaths occurring in the membership and unconfirmed membership.

We now pass over the columns of Sunday Schools, Sunday School Scholars and Students for the Ministry, and halt at that of

Contributions.

Contributions

The General Synod of Fort Wayne, held in 1875, ordered all contributions of each congregation to be reported under two headings, Benevolent Purposes, or General Benevolence, and Congregational or Local Purposes.

Benevolent Purposes.

In this column are to be included all mo-nies contributed or given for Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Beneficiary Education, Or-phan Homes, Church Extension, Society for the Relief of Disabled Ministers and Wilows of Deceased Ministers, Theological Semina-ries and the Colleges of the Church.

Congregational or Local Purposes

In this column are to be reported all monies In this column are to be reported all monies raised in each pastoral charge, for the support of the congregation or congregations composing the charge, and the carrying forward of its interests, including amounts paid towards pastor's salary, building or repairing church edifices or parsonages, sexton's salary, light and fuel for church, maintenance of the Sunday School, funds for the relief of the poor, purchase of organ, and all other incidental expenses of the congregations whatsoever.

If the foregoing suggestions are duly con-

penses of the congregations whatsoever. If the foregoing suggestions are duly considered and properly heeded, a marked improvement will manifest itself in the statistics of our Church. They will certainly be more complete and correct than has ever yet been the case. In the achievement of this undertaking every pastor and pastoral charge, yea,

taking every pastor and pastoral charge, yea, every Classis should feel deeply concerned.

Brethren in the Ministry, let us each and all make an earnest and united effort in this cause, and the result will be such as we shall not be ashamed of—the most complete and correct statistics ever presented by our branch of the Church Catholic. There will be a marked increase in the number of unconfirmed members, and also in the amount contributed for general benevolence, and likewise in the aggregate sum for congregational or local

MERCERSBURGH.

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

full communion with Christ and His Church. The Constitution of our Church plainly teaches, that "all baptized persons are members of the Church, and under its care and subject to its government and discipline." This being the case, unconfirmed adults, baptized as infants, must be included in this column, as well as those who are still too young to be confirmed.

It is not deemed necessary to make any remarks in regard to the columns headed Infant Baptisms, Adult Baptisms, Confirmations and Received by Certificate, as it is taken for

granted, that all our pastors know what are to be included in them. We accordingly pass on of Missions was the Hummelstown congrega-

or chapel. My field assigned me by the board of Missions was the Hummelstown congregation, Dauphin county, the Aaronsburg. Brush Valley, Oentre Hall, Bellefonte, and Nittany charges in Centre county, and Redbank charge, Clarion county, Ps. I made a commencement at Hummelstown, where I was most kindly received and encouraged by both pastor and people. During my stay at this place I was made to feel at home at the house of Elder J. J. Nissley. On Saturday I visited the Moyer "freundschaft," who have relatives in our mission. On Sunday morning and evening I preached for brother Thompson, and raised in cash and subscriptions \$78.50. At the same place I received \$10.00 from W. E. Bruner, of Campbellstown. From the Hummelstown congregation we have promises also of more as the work progresses.

On Monday I visited a few friends in Harrisburg, and received from Mrs. Cath. Kunkel \$20.00, J. H. Weiss, Rudolph Kelker and D. W. Gross each \$5.00. Next I turned toward Snyder county with a view of visiting my old friend and schoolmate, Rev. Abraham Romig, expecting simply to tarry with him over night, in the evening, however, a few friends called in and insisted upon my remaining over and preach for them the next evening, and propaing in that event to raise a collection for our mission. The result was, I stayed, preached, and received in cash and subscriptions \$40.00, with \$5.00 each from Wm. and F. C. Moyer. From there I turned my steps towards Centre county, spending some four weeks with the brethren, preaching on Sundays and frequently at nights during the week, visiting and canly at nights during the week, visiting and canly at nights during the week, visiting and canly as high from house to house during the day, the result being highly satisfactory, as the following will show: Aaronsburg charge, \$32.25; Centre Hall charge, \$153.03; Boalsburg charge, \$16.09; Rebersburg charge was without a pastor and had contributed some with the principal congregation of the Nittany charge was burdened with a debt under which they litera

knowledge; boys and girls had become fathers and mothers—all was changed save the life and spirit of former times. That good substantial piety which manifests itself by its fruits still remains. Uncle Abraham, as he is familiarly called, started me out with \$15.00 and a "God bless and prosper you and your work." In regular order, as they were called upon, the Brinkers, Eakers, Hepers, Stahlmans, Barnharts, and others responded with their ones, twos, fives, tens and wenties, until that little congregation had become the banner congregation, and the snug little sum of \$145.31 had been gathered togother, while the other congregations gave in addition \$47.24—making \$192.55.

After having spent a most leasant week, I wended my way to the Cullsville charge, which, owing to the pressure of home debts and difficulties growing out the reconstruction of the charge, some tw years ago, the pastor did not deem it advable for me to make a regular cauvass of the field, but this good people would not hear their old pastor being in their midst onin errand of love and mercy without doin something. One ten, a number of fives, thres, twos and ones came tumbling in, until it snug little sum of \$70.22 had been raised, wen, after receiving many "God'bless you anyour work," I once more seated myself in the cars, and after an absence of two months, am again in Emporia, Kansas.

In closing this acknowedgment I would yet

absence of two months, an again a Emporia, Kansas.

In closing this acknowledgment I would yet remark, that much of its amount is payable the list of May. Bybren, please accept thanks for your liberadonations, and may you realize the blesseds of having part in this good work. Ples also bear in mind that these subscriptionare now due, and that we expect to commen work in good earnest on our building in the ourse of a few weeks. Work and materials building are all cash with us. Notwithstaling the amounts received, it will be withreat difficulty and self-denial that we will sare a church building. I wish also, in this onnection, to mention specially the pastochom I was permitted to I wish also, in this onnection, to mention specially the pastors hom I was permitted to visit. Their time, sistance and contributions were cheerfulgiven.

urs in grace, J. G. SHOEMAKER.

Chun Rews.

OUR VN CHURCH.

SYNOD OHE UNITED STATES. Eight personere added to the Hollen-back congregatiof the North Susquehanna charge, Rev. Terr, pastor, by confirmation, in connection it a recent communion

The connection that a recent was given by the Season.

A public e fainment was given by the Choir and Say-school of St. John's Reformed Chur West Philadelphia, Rev. J. S. Vandersloot tor, on Thursday evening of last week. It is quite a success. The exclast week. It is quite a success. The exclast week. It is quite a success. The clast week. It is quite a success. The clast week. It is the most sone of the success one of vocal and instrumental music, regions by the Sunday-school music, regions by experienced elocationists. Audience present was unusually large, everyaliable space along the aisless the property of the control of the property of the control of t

terest of the audience was well kept up to the

terest of the audience was well kept up to the end. The music, recitations and readings were all admirably rendered.

The Lower Saucon charge Northampton County, Pa., Rev. A. B. Koplin, pastor, enjoyed a pleasant and profitable Easter season. The communions were all largely attended, and the services pervaded by a truly devotional spirit. Fourteen persons were added to the church, twelve by confirmation, and two by certificate, increasing the number of additions to the charge during this year to forty-five. The Collections for benevolence amounted to \$56.87, of which \$55 were appropriated to Foreign Missions. During the year, the contributions to benevolence exceeded double the amount assessed by Classis, by \$37. The condition of the charge, upon the whole, is fall of encouragement.

In connection with the Easter communion Trinity Church, Pottsville, Pa., Rev. J. P. Steln, pastor, seven persons were added to the church by certificate. The pastor was assisted in the services by the Rev. W. C. Hendrickson, of Bristol, Pa., which were truly refreshing to the congregation. The Sunday-school appropriated its Easter contributions to the use of the Orphans' Home, at Womelsdorf.

The communion at the Grace mission church, Cressona, Pa., which is served by the Rev. J. P. Stein, was held on the first Sunday in May. It was the largest in the history of the congregation. Nineteen persons, members of the Catechetical Class, were confirmed. The congregation continues to grow, though the services are still held in a rented building. The communion offerings were appropriated to missions in Florids.

F. During the spring communions in the Landisburg charge, sixteen persons were received into the church, twelve by confirmation and four by certificate. The present pastor, the Rev. H. W. Herbert, has resigned, and accepted a call from the Grindstone Hill charge in the neighborhood of Chambersburg. The resignation goes into effect on the sixth of May. After the first of June crrespondences will be received at Chambersburg. The resi

THE POTOMAC SYNOD.

THE POTOMAC SYNOD.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in the church at Newton, N. C., of which the Rey. J. C. C. app is pastor, on the 21 of May. Though no additions were made to the membership of the church, yet the occasion is said to have been one of more than usual interest. The number of communicants was very large, and the services were all well attended, the number present at the preparatory services being larger than it is known to have been for many years. F.

PITTSBURGH SYNOD.

Rev. T. S. Land was elected pastor for the

Rev. T. S. Land was elected pastor for the Somerset charge.

Rev. F. B. Hahn's work in the Greenville charge has been prospered and at the communions held in Greenville and New Hamburg these twenty-one were confirmed. While the pastor's heart was made glad with these ingatherings, the death of his only child, a son of thirteen months, in the midst of these services was a severe affliction. He who wounds will heal again.

WESTERN CHURCH.

We have just received the following note from Rev. D. P. Lefever:—"The spring communion was held on Easter Sunday, preliminary services on Thursday and Friday evenings, and preparatory services on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The weather was inclement during the week preceding Easter, and there was some sickness in the congregation, yet the membership was well represented at the holy Sacrament. The work done in connection with this communion may be stated thus: Received into full communicant membership, eight, four by confirmation, two by renewed profession, and two by letter or equivalent evidence. Also seven children received into membership by holy baptism. The mission is in good working order and we are now making arrangements to build a church. We have secured about enough subscriptions to enclose a building 26x40, and to secure an acre of ground, beautifully located, just outside of the limits of the town of I mogene, which is a new R R town just springing into existence in the midst of as fine an agricultural region as can well be found. A building committee has been appointed, and the work will begin as soon as practicable. Contributions are solicited in aid of the church enterprise; send us any amount from a nickel to an eagle, and upwards, 20, 30, 40, 50. Although weak and of very moderate means we have a mind to work, and by God's help, we expect to build a house to His name in which we and our children can worship God. We receive letters full of sympathy from those to whom we apply for aid, and occasionally a little money. We thank you, brethren, for your sympathy and good wishes, but they will not buy lumber nor pay workmen, so send us all the sympathy you can, but do not forget to prove your sincerity with at least a few dimes and dollars for the Reformed Church at Imogene, Fremont County, Iowa Send all

all the sympathy you can, but do not forget to prove your sincerity with at least a few dimes and dollars for the Reformed Church at Imogene, Fremont County, Iowa Send all money to 'Rev. D. P. Lefever, Imogene, Fremont Co., Iowa, P. O. B.x 47."

A more than usually interesting communion season was held at Louisville, Ohio, Rev. J. J. Leberman, pastor, commencing on the 21st and ending on the 25th of April. Ten persons were added to the church, eight by confirmation, all of whom received adult baptism, and two by certificate. Though the weather was inclement, yet seventy-seven persons out of a membership of eighty communed.

The pastor of the Ada, Ohio, charge, Rev. J. J. M. Gruber, and his family, received a donation visit from his people, which netted to the pastor sundry articles to the value of about \$75.

The spring communions in the Fostoria

about \$75.

The spring communions in the Fostoria charge, Ohio, Rev. A. Casselman, pastor, were held in April last, that at Fostoria on the 11th, and that at Oiive Chapel, on the 25th of the month. To the former church three persons were added. Eleven others have also been added at intervals, since the winter communion. This congregation was organized one year ago with twenty-five members. Its membership now numbers fifty-one. One member died since the organization took place.

WESTERN GERMAN CHURCH

Rev. W. Hansen, of Detroit, Michigan, announces, that a beautiful piece of ground, in the vicioity of the city, has recently been denated for the use of their Orphans' Home. The lot is two hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, and is worth from \$1,200 to \$1,500.

dred and fifty feet, and as well to \$1500.

The Bellaire, Ohio, congregation. Rev. C. Beck, pastor, has succeeded in paying \$840 towards liquidating its debts, which covers the greater portion of it, since the commencement of the present pastorate.

The congregation at Wheeling. W. Va., besides meeting its own expenses to the amount of \$1183, has contributed during the past year, \$93 to different objects of benevolence. This is certainly doing very well for so small a congregation. so small a congregation.

EASTERN GERMAN SYNOD.

On Sunday, the 2d of May, eighty-nine persons, members of the catechetical class, forty-four males and forty five females, were confirmed in Salem's church, of this city, of which the Rev. Dr. J. G. Wieble is pastor. On the following Sunday, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to about five hundred communicants, and will also be administered to the remaining members of the congregation on the 16th of May, the number being too large to be served on one occasion. congregation on the 16th of May, the number being too large to be served on one occasion. The confirmation and communion services had been deferred some weeks on account of the illness of the pastor, who also purposes withdrawing from the pastorate, because of growing bodily infirmities. The congregation has chosen the Rev. F. W. Berleman, of Louisville, Ky., as his successor, who purposes entering upon the pastorate some time in August next.

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE CLASSES.

SYNODS OF THE UNITED STATES, POTOMAC

AND PITTSBURGH.

Places and Time of Meeting.

Virginia Classis: Zion's Church, Shenandoah Co., Va., Thursday. May 13th, 7.30 P.M.

East Susquehann Classis: Georgetown,
Northumberland Co., Pa., Wednesday, May
19th, 7.30 P.M.

West Susquehanna Classis: Rebersburg,
Centre Co., Pa., Wednesday, May 19th, 7.30
P. M.

Mercersburg, Classis: Classis

Mercersburg Class's: McConnellstown Huntingdon Co, Pa., Wednesday, May 19th 7.30 P. M.

Hunungdon Co, Pa., Wednesday, May 19th, 7.30 P. M.

Allegheny Classis: Butler, Pa., Wednesday, May 19th, 7.30 P. M.

Lebanon Classis: Jonestown, Lebanon Co., Pa., Thursday, May 20th, 7.30 P. M.

Lancaster Classis: Quarryville, Lancaster Co. Pa., Thursday, May 20th, 7.30 P. M.

Zion's Classis: Littlestown, Adams Co., Pa., Thursday, May 20th, 7.30 P. M.

Maryland Classis: Funkstown, Washington Co., Md., Thursday, May 20th, 7.30 P. M.

San Francisco Classis: St. John's Church, San Francisco, Cal., Thursday, May 20th, 7.30 P. M.

St. Paul's Classis: Tion's Church, San Francisco, Cal., Thursday, May 20th, 7.30 P. M.

St. Paul's Classis: Zion's Church, Dutch Hill, Crawford Co., Pa., Thursday, May 20th, 2 P. M.

2 P. M. Goshenhoppen Classis: Limerick, Montgomery Co., Pa., Friday, May 21st, 2 P. M. Westmoreland Classis: Latrobe, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Friday, May 21st, 730 P. M. Comeroed Classis: Deam's Church, Someroed Co.. Pa., Wednesday, June 2d, 7.30 P. M.

North Carolina Classis: Brick Chur
Guilford Co., N. C., Thursday, June 3d,

M. M.

A. M. Clarion Classis: Troutville, Clearfield Co., Pa., Thursday, June 3d, 730 P. M. Philadelphia Classis: East Vincent, Chester Co., Pa., Friday, June 4th, 7.30 P. M. Tohickon Classis: Indian Greek, Montgomery Co., Pa., Friday, June 11th, 7.30 P. M. Portland, Oregon, Classis: Portland, Oregon, Thursday, July 8th, 7.30, P. M. D.

NOTICE.

The Board of Trustees of Theological Seminary will meet in lecture room of First Reformed Church, Lancaster, Pa., on Thursday, May 13th, at 10 A. M.

By order of the President,
Lancaster, Pa., EDWARD J. ZAHM,
April 30, 1880. Rec. Sec.

Rec. Sec

Married.

On the 27th of April, by Rev. W. B. Sandce Mr Geo. W. Varnum to Miss Adie E. Gruver, both of Centre Township, Butler Co., Pa. (Hausfreund please copy).

Obituaries.

Dien.—At Egypt, Lehigh Co., Pa., April 27th, Ella May, daughter of Henry J. and Eleanah Steckel, aged 3 years, I month and 23 days.

This dear child will be sadly missed by its devoted parents. She was a very affectionate and bright little girl. May the God of consolation comfort her bereaved parents, and grant them grace to exclaim with Job: "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." Passon.

with Job: "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." Passon.

Died.—At the residence of her son-in-law Mr. M. Rodeffer, near Lovettsville, Va., April 18th, 1880, Mrs. Mary M. Souder, in the last month of her 66th year. Mother Souder had been afflicted with a heart affection for several years, which periodically, caused her much and very severe suffering. Her affliction prevented her from attending church with her usual regularity; she seldom, in fact, during the last few years enjoyed this privilege. She had been a faithful, devoted member of the Lutheran Church the greater part of her life. In the death of this Mother in Israel, the church militant has sustained a great loss, and our loss we deeply feel. We rejoice, however, to know, that our loss has added another welcomed spirit to the shining hosts above. The evidences she gave of a firm faith in her last hours, are unmistakable. When she came down to the brink of the river of death, one of her daughters asked, "Mother, is all bright?" "Yes," and she, "all is brigh." A nother spoke of the glory that should be revealed, Rom. 8, 18th, when she replied, "It is zevealed," surely.

"We taste e'on here the hallowed bliss,

"We taste e'en here the hallowed bliss, Of our eternal home."

It was a sad, sad duty for her children to bury their mother. Still there is every reason to rejoice. Mother is free from suffering, she sings the senge of the ransomed, rejoicing in her victory, through Christ, over sin, Satan and death. She has left them, perhaps, the richest legacy of earth; a mother's tenderne s, love, Christian example and prayers. With such a training—under the influences of the religion of Jesus, certainly the children can not but be a power in the world—a joy to themselves, and a glory to God. May they enjoy Heaven's richest blessings and finally join mother on the other shore.

Dieb.—In Canoe Valley, Huntingdon Co., Pa., on March 30, 1880, Blanche Riberta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thompson, aged 3 years.

Youth's Department.

NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP.

"Now I lay me down to sleep," "And the blue eyes, dark and deep, Let their snowy curtains down, Edged with fringes golden brown. "All day long the angels fair, I've been watching over there; Heaven's not far, 'tis just in sight. Now they're calling me, good-night. Kiss me, mother, do not weep, Now I lay me down to sleep

Over there, just over there, I shall say my morning prayer; Kiss me, mother, do not weep, Now I lay me down to sleep.

Tangled ringlets all smooth now, Looped back from the waxen brow, Little hands so dimpled, white, Clasped together, cold to-night, Where the mossy, daisied sod Brought sweet messages from God, Two pale lips with kisses pressed, There we left her to her rest, And the dews of evening weep Where we laid her down to sleep Over there, just over there List the angel's morning prayer; Lispings low through fancy creep; "Now I lay me down to sleep."

MAMMA'S BIRTHDAY IN GERMANY.

BY ANNIE L. HYDE.

Such a lot of children as there were! Good Frau Fliedner used to laugh when the grand ladies for whom she worked in Munich asked how many children she had. "Not one too many," she would answer. She did not tell, though the neighbors knew, that the nine little boys and girls were not all her own: that little Hans was her sister's child, adopted when too young to even know that he was an orphan; that lame Peter was the son of a poor Italian exile who died in Munich after a long sickness, carefully nursed by Frau Fliedner. She had taken the poor lame boy into her large family and large, loving heart, and very few there were that knew he was not her own. Too many children? Not a bit of it! What good times they all had together; and how Frau Fliedner's face fairly shone with good nature when in the evening the father came home from his work, the big bowl of hot soup was placed on the table, and all the nine gathered around it for supper, laughing, talking, brimming over with health and good spirits. Hungry! That was no name for the relish with which they finished up every mouthful of the black bread and soup which you, dear American child, accustomed to nice white rolls and butter, oysters and cake, would think very poor stuff for the evening meal.

There was not much money in this family, if there were many children. Both father and mother worked hard, and Johann and Annette, the two eldest, also earned something which helped to buy the black bread and soup. There were patches in the shoes of the little Fliedners, and patches on their elbows, and very big patches on their knees; and they did not have very warm flannels in winter or very thin clothes in summer, but they did not care much about little trifles as long as they were all well and so happy together. And then there was Dotkins. What a delight to the family was Dotkins! She was the sweetest, dearest, cunningest little baby girl, the child of a poor widow who lived in the upper story. She did not wear a pretty white dress all ruffled and trimmed, nor any pretty ribbons or sashes or bows, but only a dark stuff dress, and a close-fitting cap that showed a little of her yellow hair brushed tightly back from the round face; but such a dear little face, such pretty blue eyes, such dimples, and smiles that showed two tiny white teeth! There certainly never was any baby half so charming as Dotkins; and she was handed about from one to the other of the delighted children when the pale mother brought down her knitting work to sit a while with Frau Fliedner of an evening.

There was unusual quiet and an air of mystery pervading the children, one morning, that seemed to indicate something uncommon. The good mother often said when they were noisy she was not troubled about them, it was only when they were quiet she suspected mis-

chief. To-day Margarita, instead of hands in front of their mother, a sweet wiping the dishes with her usual energy, gravity in their loving eyes. Little had been fifteen minutes behind the door whispering with Franz, who ought to lin; he played a few chords, and then have started for school long ago. Hans and Karl had been under the side table ous unison: ever since breakfast, concealed by a long cover that reached the floor, and Katrine and Marie, instead of dusting and clearing up, had tied their hats over their long yellow braids and, after a whispered conference with the plotters under the table, had started down the street, their red cheeks growing more rosy in the sharp November wind and their eyes shining with bright expectancy.

"It's going to be just lovely, Katrine! I'm so glad we saved all our pennies!"

"Yes," said the other, hurrying on, "and I think we can buy that rosebush the baker's wife said she would let us have, and some nuts and apples."

"And Margarita has nearly finished a pair of stockings, and Annette has bought a new neckerchief for her; and did you know, Katrine, that papa and Johann have bought a chair? a real big arm-chair, where mamma can rest herself evenings.'

"Franz told me about it; the dear mother, she does not think we remember her birthday. I believe she forgets it herself!" And so the planning and scheming went on all day, and Frau Fliedner did her washing and ironing all unconscious of the surprises preparing for her. What was little Peter doing in the meantime? Some weeks be fore he had strolled into the Marien Platz and sat there listening to the military music, thinking somewhat sadly that he, alas, could not work and earn pennies, and there was very little he could do for the dear mother. "Such a good mamma as she is!" said he. "I could never buy anything nice enough for her," and he remembered, with tears in his eyes, how many nights she had rubbed his aching limbs when she was tired with a hard day's work. "I am only a trouble to her," said the little fellow, tightening his fingers around the crutches she had bought for him, "and she is as good to me as if I were her own child. I can only pray the dear Lord to bless her." The sweet musical tones fell on his ear, and at length a light seemed to come into his pale face. "I'll play a sweet tune on my violin to her and teach the others to sing with it," thought he; "the dear Lord has not made me strong to work for her as the others do, perhaps He meant I should only just please her by doing the best I can—and I can play." So he comforted

The birthday evening came at last. Frau Fliedner had been gone nearly all the afternoon, carrying home a basket of clean clothes to some distant part of the city, when such a sight met her eyes as she entered the doorway! The children came dancing around her, there was such a shouting of "Dearest mamma!" "A thousand greetings!" "A thousand kisses!" "Look, look!" And such a hugging and kissing, and before she could speak they had seated her in the grand chair in front of the table which was spread with the little gifts. In the center stood the rose bush, around it were set lighted candles making a gay show in the quiet room, the children crowded around her, their arms encircled her neck, their warm kisses fell on her cheeks, she could only murmur, "My darlings, my darlings, thank God for you all!" Just then came in little Dotkins carrying a big seed cake, rosy and smiling, with a kiss for every one. What an evening they had! How beautiful was the red neckerchief on mamma's neck, how warm and large were Margarita's stockings; although one was larger than the other they were admired by all. Above all, how elegant was the armchair with mamma in itsmiling at every one with grateful tears in her eyes. How they played "blindman's buff," and "hunt the slipper," and how Dotkins was in everybody's way and laughed and shouted as loudly as any of them. At length the happy evening drew to a has shed his gladsome rayddenly upclose; there was suddenly a hush, a on them through the glass of one of on them through the glass so fone of

lame Peter came forward with his viothe sweet childish voices chimed in joy-

Out in the forest When the night comes All the wild-wood creatures Hurry to their homes, Rabbits to their covers, Birds to their nest; Every heart is saying
"Mother's love is best."

In the great city Where the shadows fall, All the little children Hear the mother call; Loving is their welcome Peaceful is their rest, All the little children
Know mother's love is best.

Small the gifts we bring her, Yet she holds them dear! On her birthday evening
Sing we loud and clear
Thanks to God who gave her,
That we are so blest; For of all the mothers Our mother's love is best!

"Schön, schön!" called Dotkins, clapping her hand as the last note died While Frau Fliedner took the little lame boy into her arms, kissing his teary eyes and trembling lips.

"Peter's gift was the nicest of all !" called out the children.

"Yes," said Frau Fliedner softly to him, " Peter's gift was the nicest of all." -Christian Union.

CARS IN THE ARABIAN DESERT.

Mr. Russell gives an interesting sketch of a run through a portion of the Arabian desert by a new railway route. We subjoin an extract: "Blanched bones of camels lie in dull whiteness on the sand. Not a bird fans the hot, silent air. Stones and sand, and sand and stones, are all and everywhere stretched out dead and hard under the blue sky and the relentless sun. The rail which conveys us through this desolation is single, and the line is said by English engineers to be very poorly made, as the French engineers who laid it out bok it over a ridge 1,100 feet near thenver, which would have greatly diminished the expense and cost of working. The water and coal of the engines is to be carried by the trains out to the various stations. So they are like commissariat animals in a barren country, which have to carry their own fodder and diminish the public burthens. The stations are helpless, hot, oven-like erections, geneally eked out by forlorn old wooden hus, within the shade of which may be see an undoubted Englishman smoking his pipe. At the twelfth station we coald; the train ended in the desert here; but at long intervals, for miles in advance, we could see the encampments of Arabs, who for the time had become navies, and were engaged in picking and urrowing, and blasting through the reks a way for the iron horse. In a lor, wooden shed—the centre of a group f tents-were laid out long tables, coveed with hot joints of recondite animal papier mache chickens, and lignite egetables. This was our dinner-it ld come all the way from Cairo-so ld the wine, beer and spirits. If mannand quails were at all eatable, we had ened the food of the Israelites.

ANTS APLAY.

Ants have, I haveoticed, "a peculiar on their hind legs anorancing with the others. These frolichey make use of, both to congratulateach other when they meet, and to shotheir respect for the queen." I have erved them also in the case of the Foria umbrata thus gamboling together we guarding the youthful princes at the trance of their palaces, while welcomin heir presence, and at the same time thodically repressing their enthusia and natural longing for independence These frolicsome exercises I have wessed in the case of the Formica alienahen the sun

witness in the case of the Formica flava, when, having placed a formicarium which enclosed this common yellow species near the fire, and the welcome heat caused the little people to swarm in the passages and testify their gladness at the suddenly-increased temperature, they seemed hardly to be able to contain themselves with joy. They embraced each other and skipped and danced like playful lambs or kittens .- Leisure Hour.

RUST.

A princess—"once upon a time"— In a far Eastern land, Received a casket as a gift, And with it this command:

To keep the jeweled box with care, But lay aside the key
One year, before her hand should dare To unseal the mystery.

What speculations filled her mind As on her gift she gazed; What hidden treasure should she find If but the lid were raised?

A year, how very long it seemed, But days and weeks passed by, Whilst of some wondrous gift she dreamed The appointed time drew nigh.

With trembling hand the key she took, And turned it in the lock, The lid was raised-one searching look-One disappointed shock.

For lo! before her eager eyes No jeweled treasure shone, No costly gem of richest dyes, No brightly glittering ston

On satin lining, soft and fair, Which showed no spot or dust, Instead of something rich and rare, Lay but "a shroud of rust." The form of something beautiful

Still clearly could be traced, But all its splendor and its light Forever were effaced. Upon this blackened, tarnished mass

She gazed, with tearful eye, Until a little parchment note She happened to espy.

It ran-What now a worthless blot, In this fair case you see, Had but one little rusty spot, When placed within for thee

But by neglect I know you'll find The canker o'er the whole; So one small stain pollutes the mind, If harbored in the soul.

What might have been a useful life, May thus be marred by sin, And only the dark record leave Of what it might have been. But if a jewel of pure gold Within this box you'll place, You'll find that neither rust nor mould Its lustre will efface.

For after many, many years,

-Look at it when you will-Its native worth always appears, You'll find it shining still.

So if you treasure what is pure, And cherish what is right, Your happiness will be secure, Your life, a true delight. - Gettysburg Compiler.

KIND TO A BIRD.

There is a true story of the childhood of a good German count, named Von der Recke, who lived to be a great blessing to the poor of his country, and an example to those who would do good in every land.

It was spring; a storm had just passed away in the night, and a very fine morning seemed to make all nature glad. The flowers were refreshed by the rain, and looked bright. The little birds sang a merry song in the air and among the trees. Little Adalbert-for that was the name by which good Count Von der Recke was called when a child-little Adalbert was not less gay than the birds who sang that merry song. He looked Lord's day without a shot gun." up to the clear blue sky, to trace the little birds like living specks as they flew across it, and as he looked he saw some way of skipping, leing, and standing pigeons at a distance which seemed as much to enjoy the morning breeze as he did, all but one tiny dove, which flew circle showed its strength was nearly gone: the rest flew around it, but could not help it. There was a large pond in the garden with a bridge over it, and a boat in it; but the bridge was so high and the boat so far off, that, should the pretty bird drop into the water, the little boy could not hope to reach and

poor little dove as it faintly spread out pause of expectancy. The children my artificial formicaria or aic crystal till, almost worn out, he saw it fall, just again. Such is life without a newspanor. formed a half circle, taking hold of palaces. I have been also ghted to as he feared it would, into the water.

The little German's heart felt much for the little drowning dove.

He saw, a short way off, a little washing tub left by the servant maids; he rolled it to the pond, caught up a pole which lay near, leaped into it, and pushed off.

With a pole for an oar, he paddled along till he came close to the drowning dove, and just as it was sinking he snatched it from the water.

On getting back to the bank he wiped its wet wings with his handkerchief, opened his jacket, and laid the dove in his bosom, covering all but its bill, and with a hasty step reached home so happy in his prize. Rest and warmth soon made the dove much better; it opened its red eyes, and Adalbert took part of his bread, put its bill to his mouth, and fed it with all the kindness of a mother.

His mother had all this time been watching from the castle window all that her boy had done. She feared as she saw him on the water, but she was delighted with his kindness to the dove. When he came in, his eyes bright with joy, she let him tell his own story. When he stopped speaking, she said:

"I saw all. But were you not afraid, my love, to go on the water in so unsafe a thing as a washing-tub?"
"Oh," he said, "but the poor little

dove was drowning."

His mother threw her arms around him and said, in a very earnest tone:

"God bless you, my dear child! may you never be less ready or brave in trying to save unhappy men!"

These words went to the heart of her child; they seemed to him like a message from God; and through life he showed that this message was never forgotten.

Pleasantries.

The right kind of a boy with a peashooter can take a man's mind off his business troubles and politics quicker than anything else in this bleak, cold

"I was at church to-day, and enjoyed it greatly." "Ah," said the pious land-lady, "I am glad of that. I didn't see you though, on which side did you sit?" "Ahem-yes-ahem," stammered the disconcerted Jones, "I sat on the out-

A perplexed German, who had made a garment for a youth, and found himself unable to dispose of the surplus fulness which appeared when trying it on the young candidate, declared vociferously, that " De coat is goot, but de poy is too

When a man is standing with one foot on a truck and the other on a case on the sidewalk, and the horse suddenly starts, and causes him to open like a pair of shears, the rapidity with which he can't decide what to do is one of the most insoluble phenomena of human na-

"Has your husband shown encouraging signs of growth in the fear of the Lord?" asked a clergyman of a New England woman, as they shared a social cup of tea. "Well," said the woman, "I kinder think he has, for I have lately noticed that he never goes out on the

ce upon a time a certain man got mad at the editor and stopped his paper. The next week he sold his corn at four cents below the market price. Then his property was sold for taxes, because very feebly on its little wings; its short he didn't read the sheriff's sales. He was arrested and fined \$8 for going hunting on Sunday, simply because he didn't know it was Sanday; and he paid \$300 for a lot of forged notes, that had been advertised two weeks and the public cautioned not to negotiate them. He then paid a big Irishman, with a foot like a forge hammer, to kick him all the way to the newspaper office, With a sad heart he looked at the where he paid four years' subscription in advance and made the editor sign an its newly-got wings to keep itself up in agreement to knock him down and rob the air. It grew weaker and weaker, him if he ever ordered his paper stopped per.

Home.

Owing to the financial troubles of the Chicago Theological Seminary, three of its professors have resigned.

The building for the Summer school at Concord, Mass, the putting up of which success of the school last year has justified, will be used in part for religious services—as a temple for "Concord theism," Mr. Joseph Cook perhaps would say.

It is said that preliminary steps have been taken in Philadelphia for the formation of a new society among the orthodox Friends. It will be made up of those persons who have been excluded from the other meetings for causes, such as marrying out of meeting, which are not immoral.

An effort is being made to have the canon providing that when a clergyman withdraws from the Protestant Episcopal Church and enters another communion, if he returns he must spend three years as a hear communicant before he can resume his lay communicant before he can resume his ministry, amended, as it is believed, to work injury to the Church.

The Roman Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska avers that it would surprise Catholics in the East to know how many have been lost to the faith in the West during the last half century. In Nebraska alone, with its sparse population, the number thus lost has been from 10,000 to 15,000, and the Church has no more hitter recognize to decrease. Church has no more bitter enemies to-day than these children of Catholic parents.

The General Conference of the Methodist Church is now in session at Cincinnati. It is a large, enthusiastic body, but seems to be unwieldy. A committee has been appointed to report upon the advisability of dividing it into two legislative bodies. That, or reduced representation seem to be the only two alternatives. A motion look-ing to the consolidation of the Book Concern has been adopted.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, has arranged to hold its sessions in Association Hall. This is the first time the meetings have been held outside of a Church in ninety-six years, and the change has been made because late experiences have shown that some of the experiences have should that some of the excited discussions should not be held within consecrated walls. The Convention is said to include 175 rectors and 300 laymen.

The Stewart Cathedral at Garden City, Long Island, is rapidly nearing completion. The crypt built as a last resting-place for the body of Mr. Stewart is nearly finished, having cost about \$90,000, and there is an impression in Garden City that the body of the dead merchant will be deposited in the impression in Garden City that the body of the dead merchant will be deposited in the crypt some time during April, when the dedication of the edifice by Bishop Little-john is expected to take place. Work on the Memorial School is also going on ra-pidly. The foundation of Bishop Little-john's residence, south of the Cathedral, has been completed, and the other work is vigorously pushing forward, as it is in-tended to have the building ready for occupation in June.

The Executive Committee of the Camp Meeting Association has adopted the following programme of special services at Ocean Grove during the coming summer: 1. 104th Anniversary of the American Independence; oration by the Rev. G. K. Morris July 5. 2. Woman's Christian Temperance Union, under the direction of Mrs. A. Wittenmeyer. 3. Jubilee of Sacred Song; five days. 4. Eleventh Anniversary of the founding of Ocean Grove; July 31. 5. Six days' Bible Reading, by the Rev. B. M. Adams. 6. National Women's Christian Temperance Union Convention, under the direction of Miss Francis E. Willard, of Chicago. 7. Pennington Seminary Day. 8. Women's Foreign Missionary Society Council; August 13 and 14. 9. Women's Foreign Missionary Society Auniversary; August 15. 10. Annual Camp Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, ten days; August 16 to 26. The singing will be under the direction of Professor Sweeney. The Executive Committee of the Camp

Abroad.

Fifty years ago Kothah-byu, the first convert among the Karens, was baptized in Burmah. His wife was present at the fiftieth anniversary of his baptism, which was kept in May last by the dedication of a large memorial hall for public worship. She was the first Karen woman baptized, wat the mission has now four hundred and yet the mission has now four hundred and thirty-eight churches, and a membership of nearly twenty thousand.

London missionaries in North China in their meetings is shown by the Chinese women. Mention is made of one who for several months walked a distance of five miles every Sunday in order to attend the services. Others have walked ten miles, and usually remain the entire day, return-ing home on the morrow. "With many of ing home on the morrow. "With many of them," says a report, "all trust in idols is gone; a few have laid hold of the great facts of the Gospel."

Although it is not supposed that Leo XIII. has any immediate intention to summon an Ecumenical Council, yet it is thought that he feels such a measure might again be expedient, since he has desired to be informed by competent persons whether the Vatican contains any room sufficient to accommodate it in case it should be reassembled. The transept of St. Peter's, in which it was last held, has been relieved of the partition which, to the regret of tourists, has long shut off that part of the church from the rest of the interior.

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Religious Intelligence. Church at Elbeuf, near Rouen, recently delivered an address in the French church of Bayswater on the work of evangelization in his own field and in the adjacent department of the Eure. He dwelt on the gradual but sure progress that the Gospel is making in that part of France. At Elbeuf the Protestant schools have assumed such an importance that the French Government has given its official sanction to the work. At Evreux the Societe Centrale of Paris and the authorities of the Reformed Church have placed a stated pastor, who is faithfully carrying on the work. Divine service is held regularly at Louviers and at Pont Andemer, which were the headquar-ters of Protestantism before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, but which now are entirely Roman Catholic. At Bernay the municipality has allotted to Protestant worship a suitable hall in an abbey now in ruins

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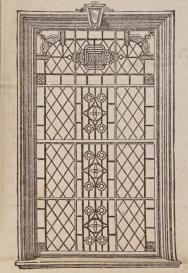
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Lve. Harrisburg, 8:00 A. M. 1;35 P. M. 4:20 P. M. *8:45 P. M. Arr. Carlisle,.....9:00 * 2:35 * 5:20 * 9.43 * * Chambers bg 10:30 * 4:00 * 6:45 * 3.2: 0 * * Hagerstown 11:30 * 5:00 * * Martinsburg 19:22 P M 5:20 * * *

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HOME.

A fire occurred in Allegheny City on Sunday night resulting in the loss of \$125,000 worth of proper y.

Secretary Schurz has been advised from Wichita, Kansas, under date of the 7th inst., of the truth of the report of the invasion of the Indian Territory by a number of white settlers under Captain Payne. The War Department issued orders on Saturday to the officers commanding troops in the vicinity to drive out the trespassers.

The House of Representatives is now engaged on the Tariff Bill reported by Mr. Trucker. Among other things, the bill proposes to put imported paper and the material used in its manufacture on the free list. Considerable opposition is shown to this, as it is thought to discriminate against the taxed producing interests of our own country.

producing interests of our own country.

Bradford, May 6.—In torpedoing the well of the Shade Oil Company this afternoon, the well overflowed and took fire. The dry condition of the woods caused the flames to spread rapidly among other oil property, and at present writing a great fire is raging among the wells of the Oak Shade Company and the McCalmont Oil Company, near Summit, on the Kendall and Eldred Railway. Its extent at present cannot be estimated. Later dispatches say the fires now raging cover miles of territory, and threaten several villages, besides a vast amount of oil property.

The President of the United States has ve-

The President of the United States has vetoed the "Deficiency Bill," not because of
any objection to the appropriations it makes,
but because other objectionable legislation
has been attached to it, with the view of passing as a "rider" what could not be sanctioned
if placed on its own merits. The clause upon
which the President based his objection is as
follows:

which the President based his objection is as follows:
 "Provided, That hereafter special deputy marshals of elections, for performing any duties in reference to any election, shall receive the sum of \$5 per day, in full for their compensation, and that all appointments of such special deputy marshals shall be made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the districts in which such marshals are to perform their duties; but should there be no session of the Circuit Courts in the States or districts where such marshals are to be appointed, then and in that case the District Judges are hereby authorized to convene their Courts for the aforesaid purpose, said deputies to be appointed in equal numbers from the different political parties, and the persons so appointed shall be well-known residents of the voting precinct in which their duties are to be performed."

The appropriation bill, it is said, will be researd without this clause, which will be

The appropriation bill, it is said, will be passed without this clause, which will be passed by Congress separately.

FOREIGN.

London, May 8.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says: "The beetle which ravaged the crops in Poltava and Ekaterinoslav in 1878 has been found in large numbers in a larval state, and the peasants fear to sow their spring crops." The same correspondent says: "The greatest alarm prevails in Tiflis in consequence of the discovery of locust eggs. Unless they ment, a famine throughout the Caucasus will be inevitable."

At the inquiry before the Board of Trade vesterday, into the Tay bridge disaster, Mr. Edward Gilkes, one of the managing directors and a member of the firm of contractors by which the bridge was erected, said that in his opinion none of the columns shifted from their breast-plates previous to the accident, which he believed was caused by the carriage of the guard's van leaving the line and coming in collision with the leeward girder. Counsel then addressed the Court in behalf of Sir Thomas Bouch, the engineer of the structure.

Dublin, May 9.—The deputation of the Mansion House Relief Committee waited on Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, on Saturday, to call his attention to the continued distress in Ireland. Lord Mayor Gray said the distress was not likely to be mitigated before the end of July, and, as the committee had no reason to hope that their resources would suffice until that time, they left the matter in the hands of the Government. Mr. Gray read telegrams from Clifden, Galway county, stating that if immediate relief was not given people would die by the score.

Mr. Gladstone, since his acceptance of the English Premiership, has been appointed Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. The following appointments have been made to the Cabinet: Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India; Mr. H. C. E. Childers, Secretary of State for War; Lord Selborne, Lord High Chancellor; Mr. William E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Lord Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain have received the offer of Under Secretaryships. Mr. Chamberlain declines, and Sir Charles Dilke has not yet accepted. Lord Roseberry and the Earl of Derby have also declined appointments in the new British Cabinet.

Acknowledgments.

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Rev D Rothrock	\$10	00
Rev J Kehm	10	00
Rev J & Dengler	10	00
Sulphur Spring cong, Rev G E Addams	2	58
Ref S S, Myerstown, G Wolff, D D,	6	59
St John's Ref Ch, Reading, Rev J W Stein-		
metz.	6	06
N Wetz I, his birth-day present,	5	00
First Ref Ch, Reading, Rev H Mosser,	40	00
Trinity Ch. Pottsville, Rev J P Stein,	2	00
South Bethlehem cong, Rev N Z Snyder,	9	28
D. B. ALBRIGHT	Sun'	

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

\$21 84

Reseived at Harrisburg, Pa., from
Society of Little Workers." Ref cb., Greencastle, Pa., a fow little girls, organised in
March, 1879, pastor J H Sykes,
S Ref ch., Martinsburg, W Va., pastor, J A
Hoffaeins, per Rev P S Davis, D D, for
mission house,
lev Dr Fisher, reo'd from S S Whitemarsh,
Pa., pastor J D Detrick, 3.58; A B Bowen,
Everett, Pa., 5.00; Rev S R Fisher, D. D,
10.08.

Everett, Pa, 5.00; Rev S R Fisher, D. D, 10.00.

Salom Ref Ch, Harrisburg, Pa, pastor W H H Sayder,
Rev Dr Weiser's chg. per D B Mauger,
Treas Gorhe'en Classis, and W H Scibert,
Pastor Edwin Scheidt, Nordbeim, Wis,
Rev P S Davis, D D, Philada,
do G H Leonard, Basil, O, for mission house,
Salem Ref Ch, Hageratown, Md, W H Mc
Ardell, Treas,
S Rs foh, Lewisburg, Pa, pastor R L Gerhart, for mission house,
Chas Goodenson, Stark Co, O, per Rev J J
Leberman

Loberman
Lower Saucon chg, Northampton Co, Pa,
pas'or Rev A B Kop'in,
Sarah L Diehl, Seitzland, Pa,
Ref S S, Canal Winchester. O, 3.25; Ref Ch,
Altamont, Ill, per Rev Mauger, 3.08,
Zoar cong, Ref ch, Monroeville, O, per pastor W Renter,
Rev I E Graeff, St John's Ch, Summit Hill,
Pa 7.45, and St John's Ch, Tamaqua, Pa,
7.25,
Rud, F, Kølker, Treas, Por 6 33

Rud. F. Kelker, Treas. For. Miss. Harrisburg, Pa, May 3d, 1880.

GOSHENHOPPEN CLASSIS.

GOSHENHOPPEN CLASSIS.

Received from J B Leinbach, Friendensburg cong, Home Missions,
Rev S M Huber, Home Missions,
do L K Evans, do do 192 40
do Eli Keller, do do
do Eli Keller, do do
do foreign do Japan,
Rev L J Mayer, Home Missions,
do C Z Weiser, for Orphan's Home, Womelsdorf, collected in New Goshenhoppen
Ref S S, of which Cora Livinia, contributel 1.33; Horace Melville, 92; Will e
C, 44; J Newton, 43; John Calvin, (in
heaven), 25; Richard Montgomery, 25,
children of Wm H and Amelia Buck, 3.62,
Rev C Z Weiser, Easter com off g of Trinity
Ref Ch, Great Swamp, of which 44.00 is
for Home mis, and 12.40 for For. missions,
Rev Weiser, Easter com off g of New Goshenhoppen Ref Ch, of which 15.51 is for
For, missions, and 56.00 for missions on
Pacific Coast,
Trinity Ref S S, Great Swamp, for Orphan's
Home, Womels', Rev C Z Weiser, pastor,
1 1 50

SYNOD OF THE POTOMAC.

Beneficiary Education .- Receipts during April. From the Grindstonehill Ch, per Rev H I

From the Grindstonchill Ch, per Rev H I Comfort, pastor, Middleburg Ch, per Rev J H Sykes, supply, Greenfield obg., per Rev H F Long, pastor, College Ch, per Prof Geo F Mull, Treas., Meroersburg Ch, per D M B Shannon, Treas., Attoona Ch, per George S Thomas, "Shippensburg Ch, per Elder J R Pague, "Waynachoro Ch, per F F Bahner, pastor, Interest on the Rinker Bequest Fund, per Rev C G Fisher, Treas. Virginia Classis,

Amount \$131 78
WM. M. DEATRICK,
Treas. Board of Education

LETTER LIST.

LETTER LIST.

Anders, P, Ashenfelter, Rev O L, Antrim, D L, Allen, A, Althouse, C R.

Binkley, H K, (6), Best, J, B ishline, W, Brinker-hoff, F, Bitner, H F, Brumbaugh, R, Bensinger, W B, Bartholomew, Rev A, Bushong, R M, Biery, S F, Bartholomew, Rev A, Bushong, R M, Biery, S F, Bartholomew, Rev A, Bowling, Rev R C, Biesecker, I K, Besore, D F, Bates, W H.

Charington, C W, Orawford, J B.

Daugherty, G B, Derr, Rev T, Dehoff, J, Dechan, Rev G B, Dickey, E, Deatrick, Rev W R H, Detwiler, J, Dittmar, Rev D N, Durst, W H.

Eyerly, A J, Evans, Rev J M, (2).

Fox, Rev F, Fouse, J S, France, M, Fickes, J M.

Gsyer, W M, Gerhard, Rev D W, Gring, Rev W, Qrob, Rev W H, Glessner, U L, Green, Miss E E.

Hoon, V, Helm, F W, (2), Hartman, L, Heilman, P, Houser, W M, Hawley, J G, Hoffman, J M, Heister, Rev J E, Haderman, M J.

Irvine, W M.

Konnedy, J, Kehm, Rev J, Kline, A G, Keener, Rev H F, Kern, L, Ketring, J T.

Laury, Rev S F, Levan, Rev F K, Long, Rev H F, Leber, C L, Leinbach, Rev T C.

Mots, A, Miller, W H, Meyers, S J, Miller, D, (4), Mohney, A M, Markell, F, Miller, Rev J D, (2), Moyer, I G McConnell, Rev J M, Moore, L T, Moore, Rev J W, (2).

Rinker, Rev H St J, Rhodes, Dw, Reiter & Shearer, (2), Reber, Rev J A, Rinker, J F, Rearick, S J, Riegel, M J, Rinard, J.

Syacarist, Miss E, Sweinhart, J, Stewart, Rev W I, Snyder, Rev J F, (2), Shuey, Rev D B, Schm tt, M, Sykes, Rev J H, (2), Sandoe, Rev H H, Shutz, Rev C W, (2), Streby, G, Snyder, Rev J B, Tressler, J B & Co, Terner, J S.

Wolff, B Jr, Wolbach, Rev J (2), Wetzel, J, Woleslaggel, E G.

Tibbons, M., Takasper, Co., Terner, J. S., Wolff, B. Jr., Wolbach, Rev J. (2), Wetzel, J., Woleslagel, E. G., Wost, W., Yoder, N. D., Zieber, Rev W. K., Zarger, J.

THE MARKETS.

Philadelphia, May 8th, 1880.

Philadelphia, May 8th, 1880.

[The prices here given are wholesale.]

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour continued dull. The sales reported comprised about 1,200 barrel; in lots, on a basis of quotations as follows: Supra, \$3.25 @ 3.75; winter extras, \$4.25 @ 4.75, as to quality; Pennsylvania fair and fancy family at \$5.37 @ 5.75; Ohio and Indiana do. at \$5.56 @ 6.25; Minnesota bakers' extras at 5.25 @ 6.25; Minnesota

30 00

covados. Refined Sugars were in good demand, and is. higher with sales of cut lost at \$250, crushed and powdered at \$20. granulated at \$250, and confectioners' Ast \$250. Molasses was dull at \$350. for 50 test. Ries was dull at \$350. for 50 test. Ries was dull and week, with raise of 25 casks fair and good Laguarva at \$4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) \text{off of the confectioners'} Ast \$250. Molasses was dull at \$350. for 50 test. PROVISIONS.—We quote Mess Pork at \$11.25 \(\frac{1}{2} \) \text{off of the confectioners'} Ast \$250. \(\frac{1}{2} \) \text{off of the confectioners'} Ast \$250. \(\frac{1}{2} \) \text{off of the confectioners'} at \$250. \(\frac{1}{2} \) \text{off of the confectioners'} \(\frac{1} \) \text{off of the confectioners'} \(\frac{1}{2} \) \text{of 10 79 16 54

to good, 10½@11½o.; do., half skims, 10@10½e.; poor skims, 7@8c.
EGGS.—Sales of good Western were made at 10c., and Delaware and other near-by stock at 10½c., but general business was reported at 10½c. for best marks of Western, and 11c. for Pennsylvania and other fresh stock from near points of shipment.

LIVE POULTRY.—01d Chickens were in fair supply and dull at 9@11c., as to quality: springs were quiet at 18@23c.

FARMERS' HAY AND STRAW MARKET for the weke ending May 8th, 1880.—Loads of Hay, 361; do. Straw, 44. Average prices during week: Prime Timethy, \$1(2),10@10 lbs; do. mixed, 95c.@\$1.05 % 100 bs.; Straw, \$1.35@1.50 % 100 bs.

HAY AND STRAW continu d sluggish and weak at \$17.08 for mixed and \$19@19.50 for prime timethy. Rys Straw was firm and selling at \$23.50@ othy. Rys Straw was firm and selling at \$23.50@ othy. What do. quiet at \$12, and oats, do. at \$13 per fon.

SEEDS were wholly nominal, in the absence of

24.00; wheat, do. quiet are solved in the absence of deERDS were wholly nominal, in the absence of deERDS were wholly nominal, in the absence of deERDS were wholly as to quality. Timothy at \$3 for prime and Flax at \$1.50.
FEED was dell to arrive, with sales of 10 tons good winter Bran at \$21, but firm on the spot, owing to searcity; quoted at \$22@22.50, as to quality and location.

THE MODEL RAILWAY.

THE MODEL RAILWAY.

There is no link in the chain of railway across the American continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, that has played so directly an important part in that great continental railroad, as the link of five hundred miles composing the Cuncoo & Norra-Wassenn Railway, from the inter-continental materiolis—Chicago—to the Missouri river at Omahatrepolis—Chicago—to the Missouri river at Omaha. In starting westward from Chicago, it was the pioneer to connect with the Union Pacific Railway; it virtually made that road practicable, and was substantially the father of it. It thus earned its well deserved title, "The Old Pioneer," That it in a measure exhausted itself financially in its rapid and forced construction across the then unsettled but rich prairies of Illinois and Iowa, accounts for the fact that it was for some time as its later day and would be rivals smillingly put it, "a streak of rust." Yet its history, on a review, shows it to have ever been, as to time and to absence of accidents, a. "Cunard line" for safety, speed and regularity at terminal arrivals. This may be accounted for from its having less gradients and curvature than its new competitors to Council Blings, at the same time being the shorter or inside line. It started its trains last from terminal arrived first. It has ever been the most accommodating for the through passenger. This much for its past history.

dating for the through passenger. This much for its past history.

The last two or three years, in its roadway, its rail, its equipment, it has witnessed the most wonderful change of any road in the east or west. It is now the First Class Railroad; second to none, the equal, we think the specifor, of any, which justly entitles it to the application, The Model Railroad. Gravis ballast, whicoak ties, steel rails, stone culverts, it on bridges, at class engines, coaches that are airy and elegant constort, having Miller couplings and Westinghom steam brakes, and attached to each train is smeamer of those markets of splendor, the in comfort, having Miller couplings and stimpoins team brakes, and attached to each a tendemore of those marrels of splendor, the limit Palese Hotel cars, in which the traveler cats sleeps in more lowerious apartments than old alops in more lowerious apartments than old dispositioned to every more lowerious apartments than old dispositioned to every more than the most of the pales and comfort that meed of praises, the mph of att in railway travel. Its praises should ver sung in the far Orient, and especially those lands that owe so much to the continental rail—colorade, Nevada and California, and the discocident—that all may know of its well deserved the public patronage. Quite in place will it is the to say, that that much traveled, observant skillful officer of the United States Army, Majoraral Irvin McDowell, in passing over it the other on his way to San Francisco, was pleased to say: 'I tis the finest road I ever traveled on, either urope or America.''

ie road has additional praises to those of its extense of cost nection, natural location, and perfect punct, the epit du corps of its employes lends arm in their care, attention and gentlemanly demont, which adds the cap sheaf, grace, to its vial perfection.

The road Diseases and Course.—"A Brown's event Tropes," like all other really good things, to the Jordan Parket of Tropes," like all other really good things, the first proper desiral Tropes, like all other really good things, the propert is the control of the property of the control of the present of the control of the control of the property of the control of

For Theoat Diseases and Couchs.—" Brown's Bronchial Troches," like all other really good things, are frequently imitated, and purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine article prepared by John I. Brown & Sons.

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